Apple Library Users Group Newsletter

ALUG

October 1991
Volume 9
Number 4

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Well, it's been a quiet summer except for the time I spent in Moscow, smack dab in the middle of a coup d'etat. I was attending the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions conference in Moscow, August 16 - 24 and found myself witnessing history in the making. It was a fascinating and sometimes terrifying experience and one that I will never forget. I met with ALUG members Marina Rebrova (MITEK) and Natasha Kutovenko (Library of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad) and brought back many memories from this incredible trip. ALUG member Ed Valauskas was also at this conference and we have written a joint article about our experiences which appears in this issue.

I've also been corresponding with another ALUG member, Pavel Cherencov, in Moscow. We were not able to meet while I was there this summer because he was in the Crimea, vacationing along with his president. However, Pavel has agreed to write something for an upcoming issue about the use of personal computers in the USSR.

As we go to press, the Senate Bill 272 has been passed and is being reconciled with the House version. Both of these would provide funds to expand the existing Internet into a National Research and Education Network. We are preparing an article for a forthcoming ALUGN that discusses the NREN, and we would like to hear from librarians and others why it is important for you and your library users to have access to the Network. We may use quotations from your letter or message which can be sent to Steve Cisler at the Apple Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8C, Cupertino, CA 95014. Fax: 408/725-8502; AppleLink Cisler1, Internet: sac@apple.com; ALUG Online: sac.

Our collection of templates and HyperCard stacks is continuing to grow. I'm still working on updating the Apple Library Template Exchange Catalog so you have time to get me your contributions. We have received quite a few HyperCard stacks as well as FileMaker, NISUS and AppleWorks templates. If you've designed a library application using generic database software which you'd like to share with our members, this is an excellent vehicle for doing so.

CONTINUED ON INNER COVER

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HYPERCARD CATALOG FOR SMALL MUSIC LIBRARY
THE ONLINE BOOK CATALOG: MACLAP AT APPLE
PROFILES ENCOURAGE: BETH ELLEN CLEMENSEN

Apple Library Users Group Newsletter

Apple Library Users Group Newsletter © 1991 (ISSN 0887-2716) is published four times a year and is available free of charge for people interested in using Apple computers in libraries or information centers. Written contributions are encouraged and welcomed.

The deadline for the next issue is December 15, 1991.

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This newsletter was designed by Bill Vaccaro and produced on a Macintosh™ II and LaserWriter® using PageMaker™ 4.0 and typeset in Copperplate 31AB, Futura Condensed, Futura Extra Bold, Lithos Bold, Present Script and ITC Garamond Condensed.

Apple Customer Assistance
1-800/776-2333

A new column appears in this issue. Eric Anderson may be a familiar name to many of our readers as a long-time ALUG member and as editor of the *Wired Librarian's Newsletter*. Eric's column, "Management by Micro" will discuss library automation issues, in typical Eric style. Read it and you'll see what I mean.

We're coming up on the ten year anniversary for ALUG. I met with several ALUG members during the ALA conference in Atlanta, and we began to toss around some ideas for a special issue commemorating our decade as a users group. I'll be working with these members over the next few months to plan volume 10 of the *ALUG Newsletter* and we'd appreciate any ideas you might have about this. Please contact me with your great inspirations!

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CORRESPONDENCE

Corrections

Following are a couple of corrections to Beth Clemensen's article "On-Line In-Town" in the July 1991 *ALUG Newsletter*.

Dear ALUG,

Online offerings are changing and expanding so fast that it's hard to be up-to-date. ("Goofs" don't help, either!) Once anyone starts using online services, it opens up a whole new universe. In my humble opinion (or IMHO, for experienced onliners), every school library or media center should have a modem and use it, even if all they use are free services.

I do hope that lots of people write in with corrections and additional information. Maybe I could just pretend that I made the errors on purpose to attract responses...?

Following are some of the corrections I received from alert readers:

Talk Is Cheap is not available directly from Carolina System Software but it is available for $39.95 from Q Labs/Quality Computers at 1-800/443-6697. TIC is also available at a 50% discount if ten or more copies are sold to a single address. TIC supports about a dozen terminal emulations but VT-100 isn't one of them in the current version (3.31). There are, however, several public domain or shareware VT-100 emulators that can be launched from TIC for those hosts that need that particular emulation. Most users actually have little need for any emulations and in the case of TIC, the memory that could have been used for VT-100 emulation was used to add other features of more general utility.

The National Education Association BBS phone number was wrong. The correct number is 1-800/541-0816.

The O.E.R.I. system and the National Education Bulletin Board System are the same system.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction BBS was only intended for use by Wisconsin teachers. They have received so many out-of-state calls, it was a considerable problem. The phone system has been changed so now it only operates in-state.

Beth Clemensen
West High IMC
3505 W Locust Street
Davenport, IA 52804

More from the ALUG Meeting in Atlanta, July 2, 1991

Bibliographic Instruction Group

The Bibliographic Instruction discussion group at the ALA ALUG meeting came from school, special, and academic libraries. Gone are the days of debating whether or not bibliographic instruction is useful and/or necessary. With staff shortages and record number of students to serve, librarians are looking to technology to both ease the workload and to better get the message across.

The group discussed some of the new technology that is available for producing bibliographic instruction. HyperCard stacks have been used for a variety of instruction from how to use the card catalog to giving a tour of the library's facilities. Laserdisc, CD-ROM, video disks, and presentation graphics are all areas that the group felt would be used in the future, but that librarians have little knowledge, funds or time to deal with in the present.

Several commercial products were mentioned as being helpful in producing bibliographic instruction. These are Macro Mind Director, Macro Media Director, and Research Assistant.

Some problems were discussed, such as:
- Many HyperCard stacks have too much text on a screen for students to read and retain. Pathfinder type stacks are preferable to comprehensive (this is everything you need to know about the library!) stacks.
- HyperCard stacks with too many branches are confusing. It was suggested that not more than five items be on the home screen as choices.

Some questions were also discussed, such as:
- How hard is it to add to or modify a HyperCard stack?
- What are copyright restrictions for music, video, pictures, etc. What if these mediums are used in a multi-media program for bibliographic instruction?

The discussion group agreed that bibliographic instruction will change as technology becomes more readily available in more libraries. Librarians need continuing education in the specifics of multi-media production in order to make this happen. -- *Nancy Thomas, College of DuPage, Learning Resources Center, Glenn Ellyn, IL 60187.*

NEWS

3RD PARTY

SPACEMAKER RECLAIMS HARD DISK SPACE. Aladdin Systems, Inc. announced a new compression product: StuffIt SpaceMaker. The SpaceMaker system extension was designed specifically for saving disk space on-the-fly in a high speed, transparent fashion. With a retail price of $59.95, StuffIt SpaceMaker will also be bundled into every package of the 3.0 version of StuffIt Deluxe. The compression speeds of SpaceMaker are comparable to hardware-based compression boards with an average of 50% compression, with some files compressing down to 98% of their original size. Each time a user attaches a preset 'keyword' to any file or folder, SpaceMaker quickly compresses the item. Since SpaceMaker works with all Macintosh applications, this can be done at the Finder or in any program as a document is being saved. FMI, contact Aladdin Systems, Inc., 165 Westridge Drive, Watsonville, CA 95076. 408/761-6200. Fax: 408/761-6206.

MACINTOSH DATABASES FROM SILVERPLATTER. SilverPlatter Information has announced that the PAIS and Peterson's College databases are now available for use on the Macintosh. This brings SilverPlatter's total number of Macintosh compatible databases to forty-two. PAIS covers the spectrum of public affairs information relevant to business and financial decision makers, legislators, administrators, policy researchers, and students. Peterson's GRADLINE is a full-text database which profiles 27,000 graduate and professional program in 300 academic disciplines offered by 1,500 colleges and universities in the United States. FMI, contact SilverPlatter Information, One Newton Executive Park, Newton Lower Falls, MA 02162-1449. 800/343-0064.

PORTRAIT DISPLAY FOR THE MAC LC. Sigma Designs, Inc. has announced the immediate availability of its 15-inch PageView portrait display for the Macintosh LC. The PageView LC is a portrait display which supports three different resolutions. Users can choose among 72 dpi for true WYSIWYG display, 80 dpi for an entire 8.5" x 11" page, and 88 dpi which handles DIN. Using Hot Keys, users can change resolution from the keyboard without rebooting. The full-page display features a flat screen for reducing distortion and glare, sharp focus for details, and tilt/swivel base for view angle adjustment. The system's standard software utilities include pop-up menus, screen capture, multiple cursor sizes and enlarged menu bar. Suggested retail price is $695 for the display and $295 for the controller. FMI, contact Sigma Designs, Inc., 46501 Landing Parkway, Fremont, CA 94538. 415/770-0100. Fax: 415/770-2640.

WINNEBAGO FOR THE MAC. Winnebago Software has introduced its library management software for the Macintosh, Winnebago CIRC/CAT, a circulation and online catalog program. Winnebago CIRC for the Mac is a barcode circulation system that can store up to a million materials and serve up to a million patrons. Winnebago CAT for the Mac is simple to use yet powerful enough for the most demanding research. Both programs can be purchased separately but can be interfaced to create a single interactive database. Winnebago CAT for the Mac will be released October 1991, and Winnebago CIRC will be released January of 1992. FMI, contact Winnebago Software Company, 457 E. South St., P.O. Box 430, Caledonia, MN 55921. 1-800/533-5430. Fax: 507/724-2301.

HOT KEYS FOR SYSTEM 7 FINDER. Hot Keys for System 7, a predefined F-Key macro system designed to make Apple's System 7.0 easier to understand and use, is now available from Go Technologies, Inc. Hot Keys for System 7 Finder consists of a durable keyboard overlay (for use with Mac extended keyboards), a System 7-compatible version of MacroMaker, a set of macros designed to work with System 7 Finder, and SUPER 7, an on-line tutorial and help system. Hot Keys for System 7 Finder is not intended to replace the mouse, but rather help users who are accustomed to working more with the keyboard. Hot Keys' suggested retail price is $59.95. But for a limited time, Go Technology is offering Hot Keys for System 7 Finder for the special introductory price of $29.95. FMI, contact Doug Hall, GO Technology Inc., P.O. Box 7667, Incline Village, NV 89450. 800/468-5391 or 702/831-3100.

SOFTPC FOR THE MACINTOSH GOES NETWORKING. Insignia Solutions Inc. has announced SoftNode for SoftPC a powerful networking capability for the Macintosh. Macintosh users can now have quick and easy access to Novell PC networks. SoftNods for SoftPC fully supports Novell ELS II Netware Version 2.15, Advanced Netware Version 2.15, 2.2 and Netware 386 in an Ethernet environment. In addition, SoftNode supports multi-user PC applications, such as Q & A, Paradox, CC Mail, dBase IV and Solomon Accounting. SoftPC, software solution for running MS-DOS applications on non-Intel based computers, is available for use across all Macintosh platforms. SoftNode is priced at $175, with a 10-seat license available for $1,150. FMI, contact Insignia Solutions Inc., 526 Clyde Avenue, Mountain View, CA 94043. 415/694-7600. Fax: 415/964-5434.

TRAINING FOR MICROSOFT EXCEL 3.0. Individual Software Inc. has announced computer-based training (CBT) programs for Macintosh versions of Microsoft Excel 3.0. Individual Training for Microsoft Excel covers the new features offered in Macintosh versions of Excel 3.0, such as the tool bar, worksheet outlining, chart placement on the worksheet and three-dimensional charts. Individual Training for Microsoft Excel provides beginning through advanced users with a logical progression of step-by-step lessons, practice exercises, and quizzes covering the full range of topics necessary to fully benefit from using the spreadsheet program. Sections of the program include: Introduction, Basic Skills, Worksheets, Formulas, Databases, Data Forms and Charts. FMI, contact Individual Software Inc., 5870 Stoneridge Drive, Suite #1, Pleasanton, CA 94588.

MAC BIBLE GUIDE TO FILEMAKER PRO. Goldstein & Blair has released *The Macintosh Bible Guide to FileMaker Pro*. The book begins with fundamentals database concepts, details FileMaker's capabilities, limitations and includes practical solutions to scores of the most common problems users confront. The new guide has been endorsed by Claris, the maker of FileMaker Pro. The 283-page book will list for just $18. FMI, contact Goldstein & Blair, Box 7635, Berkeley, CA 94707. 415/524-4000. Fax: 415/524-4185. ISBN: 0-940235-22-6.

LinguaROM II. HyperGlot Software Company has announced an update of LinguaROM, LinguaROM II, a CD collection of thirty of its foreign language learning programs in seven languages, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Spanish for the Mac. Registered owners of LinguaROM may upgrade to the new program for $199. The suggested retail price for new users is $999.00. LinguaROM II requires a Mac running system software 6.0.7 or higher and at least one megabyte of RAM. LinguaROM is also System 7 compatible. FMI, contact HyperGlot at PO Box 10746, Knoxville, TN 37939-0746. 615/558-8270.

SIX DISK CD CHANGER. Kintronics has announced the sale of the Pioneer DRM-600 six disc changer drive for $979. This drive has Macintosh or XT/AT interface kits. In addition to the drive, Kintronics is selling six CD-ROM discs bundled for just $229 additional. Titles include Countries of the World, US History, Shakespeare, Complete Sherlock Holmes, Audubon's Birds of America, and Software Potpourri. FMI, contact Kintronics at 800/431-1658 or fax 914/347-2588.

PRO-CITE VERSION 2.0. Personal Bibliographic Software has announced the release of Pro-Cite version 2.0, a powerful database management program designed for organizing and formatting bibliographic references automatically. The new version includes a quicker searching capability allowing users to search selected fields in seconds regardless of database size, increased record storage capacity up to 100,000 records per database, improved menu arrangement and the ability to output bibliographies in a file format read by nearly every word processor. Version 2.0 is available for $395. Current Pro-Cite users may upgrade to version 2.0 for $95.00. FMI, contact PBS at PO Box 4250, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-4250. 313/996-1580 or fax 313/996-4572.

CATALOG CARD AND LABEL MAKER. In November, K-12 MicroMedia Publishing will start shipping the Macintosh version of Catalog Card and Label Writer. This new program will contain all of the features of the very popular Apple and IBM version, and more. The cost will be $199. A librarian who wishes to convert from the Apple II or IBM version should send in his/her original disks, along with $99 to K-12 MicroMedia Publishing, 6 Arrow Road, Ramsey, NJ 07446. If you are using version 5.1 or earlier, for $45 you can upgrade to version 6. This version enables you to view the card on the screen before printing and produce a database that is easily readable with AppleWorks or Microsoft Works. FMI, call K-12 at 201/825-8888.

HOW TO SEND ELECTRONIC MAIL. Phil Shapiro of Balloons Software is making available to ALUG members free, a 5.25-inch disk containing an Apple II public domain communications program, Comm.System. This software is produced by Jim Ferr of Toronto, Canada and even runs on a 64K Apple II+. The flip side of the disk contains information on how to send e-mail and files across the country, via GEnie and Internet. Phil developed this disk for a seminar he gave this summer at the A2-Central Summer Developer's Conference. To receive this disk, send four first class stamps and four 5.25-inch disks to Balloons Software, 5201 Chevy Chase Parkway NW, Washington, DC 20015-1747. You will need AppleWorks or some text display utility to read it.

FREE DATA CLUB SOFTWARE. In support of not-for-profit organizations, International Business Software announced today that it will be offering free DataClub software to qualifying agencies within North America. The 3,000 DataClub units earmarked for the program will be available on a first-come-first-serve basis and will be limited to one unit per site. The 3-user package of DataClub file-sharing software normally retails for $395 .Customers are responsible for shipping and handling only. DataClub will enable workers within the organizations to share data across their Macintosh networks, improving the collaborative work effort. DataClub is file sharing software that combines resources throughout the network, such as disk storage and server processing — creating a Virtual Server. The Virtual Server, which looks and feels like a dedicated server, is made up of the combined available disk space on all of the machines in the network. These machines can be any combination of dedicated and non-dedicated hardware. Yet, there is always one DataClub server icon visible to all users, making DataClub extremely easy to use, manage, and expand. Data such as a multi-user database, budget reports, and plans for fund-raising events can all be shared amongst workgroups. Nick Powell, president and co-founder of International Business Software said, "IBS has been very fortunate this year and we would like to provide some tools to help others reach their goals too." FMI, contact DataClub at 1270 Oakmead Parkway, Suite 314, Sunnyvale, CA 94086-4034. 1-800/522-5939 or fax 408/720-0289. AppleLink IBSUS.

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION. The North Cook Educational Service Center will host its twelfth annual technology conference. The Role of Technology in Education XII: Diversity, Technology and Change on February 18-21, 1992 at Pheasant Run Conference Center & Resort in St. Charles, Illinois. FMI, call 708/998-5065.

-- Compiled by Pam Lau

NEW! IMPROVED!

AND HOT OFF THE PRESSES...

macintoshed LIBRARIES 4

EDITED BY
EDWARD J. VALAUSKAS & BILL VACCARO

Available in the traditional print form and in HyperCard 2.x format.*

*The HyperCard 2.x version requires HyperCard 2.0v2 or greater and a Macintosh with 2Mb or more RAM running System 6.0.5 or greater. System 7 compatible.

To get your copy, send a mailing label with your name & address to:

Pam Lau
Apple Library Users Group
10381 Bandley Drive MS:8C
Cupertino, CA 95014

Specify if you want the print version, the HyperCard 2.x version or both.

HELP FOUND!

Following are answers to letters from the **HELP WANTED!** *columns of past issues of the Apple Library Users Group Newsletter. Please continue to send copies of your answers to the editor so that this valuable information can be shared with all of our members.*

General

Q. Has anyone figured out how to keep mice from being stolen? How do you protect computer equipment in public access areas?

A. I was concerned about students opening the CD-ROM player and possibly stealing the mouse, so I came up with a solution. Perhaps other librarians would be interested.

You can protect your CD's by having a metal strip made that goes around the player and has holes at the ends so it can be locked in the back or front depending on the design of the player. A metals or technology teacher, your custodian or a parent can make one.

If you're concerned about having the mouse stolen, here's a way of protecting it. Secure your mouse by placing a pipe clamp with screw holes on both ends around the mouse cord and screwing it into the hole. The clamp should be large enough so the cord can move freely, but not be pulled through. The clamp is a metal strip about two inches long, curved in the center, with holes on both ends.

Answered by: Anitra Gordon, Lincoln High School Library, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

A. Several firms sell security kits that allow cable locks to be attached to the Mac and then secured to a table leg, carrel, etc. Many audiovisual and library suppliers stock these kits.

An alternative approach is to deface the Mac to make it less desirable. Ownership statements can be applied with any paint that will stick to the plastic case, but many thieves know that acetone will remove most paints from plastics, so a better solution is to take a low-powered soldering iron (a 30-watt pencil type works well) and use it to scribe the plastic case. Once the iron is heated up, it can be used to melt its way along the surface of the case, leaving a very permanent and relatively indelible line behind it. When writing with the iron, it is important to keep it moving and not to try and burn a hole all the way through the plastic; the idea is to leave about a 1/16" groove where the tip had been. An ownership statement applied this way will probably serve to deter theft for resale or for personal use since the true origin of the computer is apparent.

A somewhat effective method of deterring theft of the mouse is to take a stiff wire and twist it around the mouse cord, using a pair of pliers to wind the wire around itself tightly. Attach the other end of the wire to something sturdy. The wire should be loose on the mouse cord so that the internal leads are not crimped, but should be tightly wound on itself to prevent a child from unwrapping it with the fingers. Of course, they still may remove the ball from the mouse, but will find removing the entire mouse difficult without cutting the cord.

Answered by: Stanley Planton, Head Librarian, Ohio University, Chillicothe, Quinn Library, 571 West Fifth Street, Chillicothe, OH 45601-0629.

Apple II

Q. I'd like to print Spanish characters with AppleWorks 3.0 on an ImageWriter II. Is this possible?

A.. Stop penciling in those tildes and accents — printing with Spanish characters is easy. You also can print French, German, Swedish, Italian, and Danish characters, too. See your ImageWriter II manual, p.113, for the codes that let you print in these languages. Add a second ImageWriter II printer from the list of printers in AppleWorks 3.0. When you're asked to give it a name, call it Spanish IW. If you use an Apple IIe, add the character-set code in the interface-card area for the language you want to print. If you have an Apple Super Serial Card, enter Control-I 80N ESC D Control-G Control-@ to print with Spanish characters. If you use an Apple IIc or IIGS, no interface card is required, so type the language's character-set code in the special-codes section. (For Spanish type ESC D Control-G Control-@ followed by Open Apple Return.) Now go to Printer Codes and select Special Codes. Define Special Code #1 as "Spanish." Insert ESC D Control-G Control-@ and exit by pressing Open apple Return. After you enter code #1 at the beginning of your document, you can print "español" by typing "espa | ol" on your keyboard. On paper, ñ replaces |. Depending on the characters you want to use, you may not need to use these character set codes at all. If the foreign characters consist of one character on top of another (ñ, for example) you can define another code as a "backspace code" and make the characters print on top of each other rather than side by side. (Insert Control-H as Special Code #2, then exit by entering Open Apple-Return. Control-H makes the printer head back up one space and print the tilde over the preceding letter.) To print "español," for example, type "espan," then press Open Apple-O for Options, then choose SC and 2. Now press Escape, then press the shift key followed by the tilde, and type "ol." You'll see "espan^~ol" on screen, but "español" on your printout. Although you can print an ñ with either method, to print an accent mark you must define a Special Code. Go to Printer Codes and select Special Codes. Press Open Apple-O and choose SC and 2, then press Escape. Type the accent mark immediately after the letter that requires it. As in the previous example, the Control-H command makes the printer head back up, but this time prints an accent. Although you'll see atra^'s on screen, your document will "read atrás."

Answered by: Bud Simrin, Forth Worth, TX 76108

Macintosh Questions

Q. Can you recommend some good sources for Macintosh-related articles and product information besides the Computer Database?

A. The source you noted, Computer Database (Dialog File 275), is certainly one of our first resorts for this kind of information in the Apple Library. Other Dialog files we consult for product information include: Microcomputer Index (233), for bibliographic references to published information; Business Software Database (256), which includes directory records along with separate bibliographic records; and Buyer's Guide to Microcomputer Software (237), which has records that integrate directory and bibliographic information.

In addition to Dialog sources, we also have a specialized database called MacInfo. Niles & Associates

(2000 Hearst St., Berkeley, CA 94709; 415/655-6666) publishes this service monthly. MacInfo indexes and abstracts *MacWEEK*, *MacUser*, and *MacWorld* back to February 1989. It is formatted for EndNote or EndNote Plus, bibliographic database managers that Niles also produces.

Answered by: Kevin Broun, Senior Information Specialist, Apple Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8C, Cupertino, CA 95014. 408/974-1954. AppleLink: Broun.

Q. Does anyone recommend a Mac automation system?

A. If you are a Mac-using library or just starting to look into computerized catalogs and circulation systems that don't require a technician to run, the following "report from the field" may interest you!

St. Andrew's Episcopal School in Austin, Texas, recently purchased a library system which works on Macintosh computers and includes account, order, catalog, circulation, patron, and serials components. This system, called Mac Library System, was developed by Caspr Software and is marketed by Highsmith. (A major factor in our choice was support by a library vendor). Catalog Card Corporation will do conversion, but we chose to enter each title -- a "cathartic" experience, but necessary in our case!

We loaded the software on our Mac (a hard disk is required). Our start-up required phone support to wand the bar codes properly (we were real novices), then we were off. We have been very pleased with the operation of the product and the interaction of the system components. Entry, though time consuming, is actually pleasant as we contemplate the benefits of rapid author, title and subject location, keyword searching (including the notes), regular overdue processing, efficient inventory, and (best of all) simple one-stop corrections.

If you are interested in more information about our experiences with our project — yes we did throw out the card catalog — feel free to call or write! (Caspr can be reached at 20111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 270, Cupertino, CA 95014. 1-800/852-2777. AppleLink CASPR)

Answered by: Beth Fuller, Librarian, St. Andrew's Episcopal School, 1112 W. 31st., Austin, TX 78705

SEND COPIES OF YOUR ANSWERS TO:

Apple Library Users Group
10381 Bandley Drive, MS: 8C
Cupertino, CA 95014

OR ELECTRONICALLY AT:

DialMail (Monica Ertel)
Compuserve (76344,1113)
ALANET (ALA1841)
AppleLink (Ertel.M)
Ontyme (Class.Appleme)
Bitnet (ertel@apple.com)
Internet (ertel.m@applelink.apple.com)
WELL: ALUG Online: (ertel)
Fax (408/725-8502)

ALUG Newsletter Questionnaire

What issues would you like to see given more coverage in upcoming issues of the *ALUGN*?

Of the following columns/features, which ones do you read and find most useful?

	Always Read	Sometimes Read	Never Read	Ranking (1-most useful, 5 least)
Letters to the Editor				
News				
Help Found				
Help Wanted				
ALOT News				
AWorks Bibliography				
Multimedia Bibliog.				
ALUG Online				
Profiles Encourage				
In-The-Library Stacks				
Let's HyperTalk				
Letter from Chicago				
Book Reviews				
Software Reviews				
Articles				
Vendor Information				

Do you have any suggestions or comments about the ALUG Newsletter?

Please return to: Monica Ertel, Editor, Apple Library Users Group Newsletter, MS 8C, 10381 Bandley Drive, Cupertino, CA 95014. Fax 408/725-8502.

HELP WANTED

Following are letters received from our members with questions regarding Apples in libraries. If you have encountered similar problems and have resolved them, or if you can provide suggested sources of information, please contact the individual directly. Please also send a photocopy of your answers to the Apple Library Users Group Newsletter *so that this information can be passed along to the rest of our members in upcoming newsletters. Thanks!*

Apple II Questions

Q. We need help in selecting a communications package for an Apple IIe enhanced with an Imagewriter printer, Zoom modem (Hayes compatible) 2400 baud and we are going to use Dialog Classroom Instruction. We want something that is friendly and gentle to the user.

Dolores A. Neumueller, Lourdes Academy, 110 North Sawyer, Oshkosh, WI 54901

Q. Several years ago, I read a tip about using AppleWorks word processor to write BASIC programs to ease whatever editing was needed. The word processor document could then be converted so it was a true BASIC program. I mentioned this to a teacher and she's very interested. However, I don't remember the details, and I can't find the article I first read it in. Does anyone know this procedure?

Beth Ellen Clemensen, West High School IMC, 3505 Locust Street, Davenport, IA 52804

Q. I am trying to connect a HP LaserJet II to an Apple IIE running AppleWorks v1.x. I can get it to print 2 or 3 pages fine, but the the remainder of the output turns to "garbage": wrong margins, jumbled characters, etc. Any suggestions ??

Ron Rushing- Supervisor, Education Media Center, Stephen F. Austin State University Nacogdoches, TX 75962. Internet: f_rushingrg@ccsvax.sfasu.edu; AppleLink U0710

Macintosh Questions

Q. Can you recommend some good sources for Macintosh-related articles and product information?

Roderick Mac Neil, Technology Management & Funding, 353 Nassau Street, Princeton, NJ 08540

Q. I am looking for a print font that simulates informal hand written text. Any suggestions?

Fred Thomas, Central Media Services, Cecil County Public Schools, 201 Booth Street, Elkton, MD 21921

SEND COPIES OF YOUR ANSWERS TO:

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10381 Bandley Drive, MS: 8C
Cupertino, CA 95014

OR ELECTRONICALLY AT:

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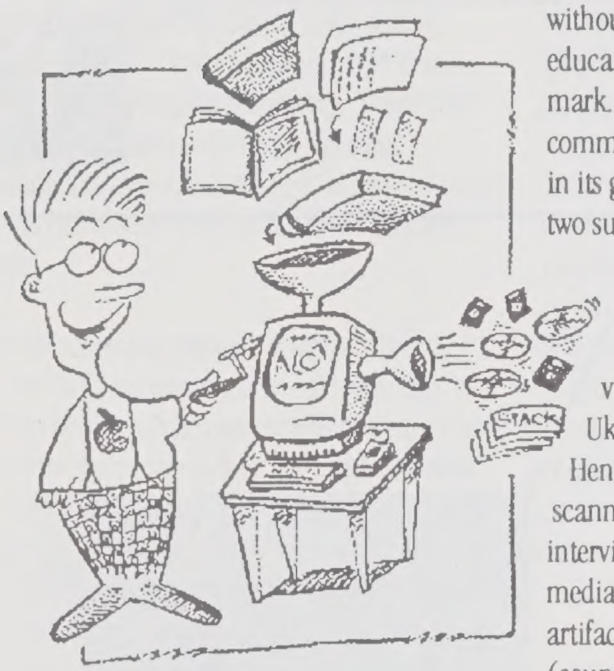
Ontyme (Class.Appleme)
Bitnet (ertel@apple.com)
Internet (ertel.m@applelink.apple.com)
WELL: ALUG Online: (ertel)
Fax (408/725-8502)

STEVE CISLER

ALOT NEWS

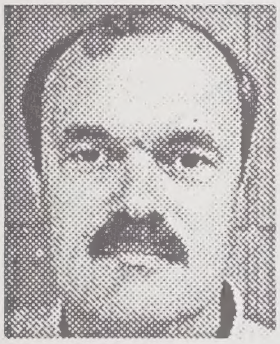
Historical and cultural Databases; New ALOT grants

Rural America at the Crossroads: Networking for the Future * is an Office of Technology Assessment report that was issued in April 1991. The OTA believes that rural telecommunications systems which are designed for business without taking into account the social, health, and educational needs of a community are missing the mark. Sharing the cultural treasures of rural communities is one activity that ALOT has emphasized in its grant process. This month's column concerns two such projects.

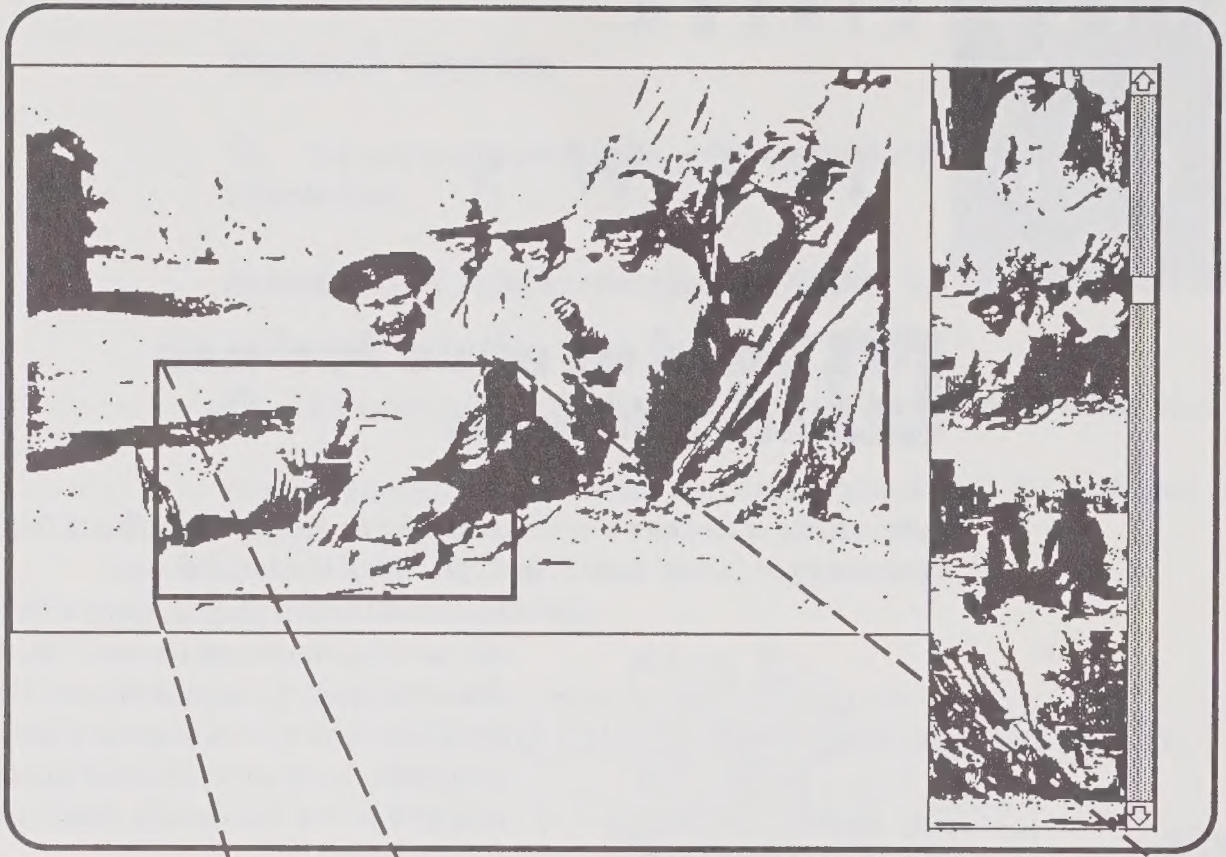


After the June ALA conference there was a brief lull in ALOT activity. In July I drove north to visit the project at Mendocino County Library in Ukiah, California where Pat Hunt, White Wolf, Henry Bates and a large group of volunteers are scanning historical photographs, doing oral history interviews, and discussing the best way to present a media-rich cultural database of Native Californian artifacts. The evening I arrived was a mix of bad news (county budgets cuts that further curtailed library services) and good news: the potluck that was held during my visit was the first time that all of the volunteers had gathered together to meet each other and feel the sense of community that comes from working together toward a common goal. Support from the California State Library and LSCA money had given this project a higher profile than some others in rural areas might have achieved. Representatives from Pacific Bell were showing interest in making use of the project as a very evocative demonstration of the kind of information that could be moved over a broadband telecommunications network.

I was impressed not only with the volunteer spirit, but also the care with which the project was designed (with assistance from Consultant Abbe Don) as well as the programming skills of Pat Hunt and some members of the local Macintosh Users Group. Using HyperCard, a color scanner, an audio board for digitizing oral history recordings, you can explore the cultural artifacts and crafts techniques of the Pomo and other Native Californian groups. They are looking for support to produce a CD-ROM with this material which could serve as a template for other ethnic groups in California or elsewhere whose goal is to use advanced technology to preserve cultural heritage.



Steve Cisler *worked in public libraries for 14 years before coming to the Apple Library in 1988. He works with the Apple Library of Tomorrow program which supports research projects in all types of libraries. Within Apple, he has been working on information retrieval projects, and also helps run a computer conference on information on the WELL, a Unix-based system in Sausalito, California. He spends a good deal of time online exchanging information with librarians, and can be contacted at the Apple Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8C, Cupertino, CA 94015. 408/974-3258. AppleLink: Cisler1, Internet: sac@apple.com; ALUG Online: sac.*



From Mendocino County Project

Drilling holes in shells. A step in the process of making money.

Fort Collins Public Library has undertaken a similar project: "Making the Past Available for the Future" which they subtitle "A System for Graphically Indexing Photograph Collections." The library staff including Karen McWilliams, Judy Bateman and Doug Batemen also used a consultant: Stephen Kurtz of Rochester Institute of Technology. Because of the rapidly changing technology, they decided to make film masters of the old photographs and negatives. Part of this was for safety reasons; the nitrate-based negatives are too volatile and dangerous for long-term storage. The other reason was the changing computer technology: would a videodisc of analog images be readable by equipment in 2005? The image masters were used to make a selection of 200 images for a test disc. Selecting these from the library collection of 11,500 photographs was done by Karen McWilliams, the historian who worked for the library. HyperCard was chosen as the database of choice with the understanding that a relational database such as Omni might be used if the card sorts in HyperCard became too sluggish.

Assignment of subject headings has proven to be a huge job. The original photographs had only one broad subject heading, but many points of access must be added. Other data entry will be done by volunteers once they find the funds to input information on the whole collection and then create a more complete videodisc. Their intent is to share the information with other libraries, individuals, archives, and local history groups who may be embarking on projects of their own.

August 1991 ALOT grants

The Apple Library received 115 proposals from libraries proposing a wide variety of modest and ambitious projects. Apple is very proud to announce two institutions that will receive ALOT grants.

Denver Public Library: Connections Project. The Children's Library staff recognizes the problems that children have understanding the organization of libraries. They have conducted numerous focus groups for children who have helped plan the children's room in the new library to be completed in 1995. Part of the project will be a catalog with a graphical user interface to the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL) system. The staff will also develop HyperCard stacks to provide information pathways for children, teachers, and parents. Each prototype will be thoroughly tested by the children who use the library.

Northwestern University: Integrated Workstation for the Seeley Mudd Engineering Library. Staff from the Electrical Engineering/Computer Science faculty and the library will develop a prototype workstation that offers the user an interface for querying multiple sources of information on the LUIS-NOTIS system, on CD-ROM drives, and on the Internet. Not only will they experiment with the moving of bibliographic information but also the transfer of complete documents or even books. They will be cooperating with libraries in the greater Chicago area with which Northwestern already has a relationship.

** Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325. 202/783-3238. The GPO stock number for the OTA report, "Rural America at the Crossroads: Networking for the Future," is 052-003-01228-6. The price is $9.50. The GPO stock number for the summary is 052-003-01230-8. The price is $2.00. For further information contact OTA's Publications Office. Address: OTA, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC 20510-8025 202/2248996.*

First Macintoshed Libraries 4.0 sighting!

Found by an alert ALUG member while wandering through OCLC.

The Virginia State Library was the first insitution on OCLC to input Macintoshed Libraries 4.0, winning the honor on Friday, July 26. Its holdings symbol is VIC.

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NO HOLDINGS IN JVN - FOR HOLDINGS ENTER dh DEPRESS DISPLAY RECD SEND
 OCLC: 24135581     Rec stat: n Entrd: 910726       Used: 910726
 Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub:   Lang:  eng Source: d Illus: a
 Repr:   Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry:  cau Dat tp: s M/F/B: 10
 Indx: 0 Mod rec:   Festschr: 0 Cont:
 Desc: a Int lvl:   Dates: 1991,
   1 010
   2 040      VIC $c VIC
   3 090      Z678.9 $b .M22 1991
   4 090       $b
   5 049      JVNA
   6 245 01   Macintoshed libraries 4 / $c edited by Edward J. Valauskas &
Bill Vaccaro.
   7 250      4th ed.
   8 260 0    Cupertino, Calif. : $b Apple Library Users Group, $c 1991.
   9 300      xv, 93 p. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
  10 504      Includes bibliographical references and index.
  11 650  0   Macintosh (Computer)
  12 650  0   Libraries $x Automation.
  13 700 10   Valauskas, Edward.
  14 700 10   Vaccaro, Bill.
  15 740 01   Macintoshed libraries four.

STATE     LOCATIONS
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LYNNE BIDWELL

MULTIMEDIA

This is a continuing bibliography which appears in each issue of the Apple Library Users Group Newsletter.

The following books have just been published or are forthcoming (Per Books in Print)

Kasten, Alex S.; Miller, Rockley L.; Reeve, Vicki L.; Sayers, John H. ***Multimedia & Related Technologies: A Glossary of Terms.*** Future Systems, 4/1991. $7.95. ISBN: 0-93907-13-1.

McKay, Donald. ***Multimedia Environmental Models: The Fugacity Approach.*** Lewis Publications, Inc., 1991. $45.00. ISBN: 0-87371-242-0.

Saxon, Gradey Sue; Cothran, Margaret; Hoehn, Sarah P. ***Reaching Children at Risk: Multimedia Resources***. Bowker, 4/1992. $29.95. ISBN: 0-8352-3071-6.

Weihs, Jean. ***The Integrated Library: Encouraging Access to Multimedia Materials***. Oryx Press, 10/1991. $27.50. ISBN: 0-89774-658-9.

Articles

Crane, Gregory. "Hypermedia and the Study of Ancient Culture." ***IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications***. July 1991, p45-51.

Students of ancient Greek culture use hypermedia databases to allow them to make new connections between the scattered aspects of their subject. The Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) database project based at the University of California at Irvine was designed in the early 1970's to place all ancient Greek literary texts on line. Currently, more than 500 departments and individuals use the TLG CD-ROM with its 300 Mbytes of Greek literature. The Perseus Project started in the mid-1980's is both an experiment and a complement to the TLG. The Perseus hypermedia database includes source texts in Greek, English translations, essays, maps, drawings, and motion video and color still images representing Greek art and other archaeological materials. The work so far on the Perseus Project suggests that over the coming years almost every tool used to study culture and society will be taken apart and redesigned to exploit the capabilities of hypermedia.

Lynne Bidwell *is the Supervisor of Technical Services/ Acquisitions & Serials at the Apple Computer Library. She began her career at Apple as a summer intern in 1986. When she's not glued to her Mac in her office, she can usually be found planning meetings for the SLA, San Andreas Chapter, or giving tours and advice to library and information science students. She can be reached at 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8-C, Cupertino, CA 95014. 408/974-3706. AppleLink: Bidwell.*

Frenkel, Karen A. "Peeking Behind the Interface." ***Publish***. July 1991, p58-68.

In addition to combining sound, video, graphics, animation, and text into an electronic document, true multimedia implementations demand participation on the part of the operator. It's that interactivity between the consumer and computer that separates multimedia from movies or TV. This article describes three successful interactive presentations which were created using different computer platforms. The first presentation discussed is a touch-screen kiosk presentation developed for a trade show installation and was the first commercial Mac-to-PC project completed. The second is a consumer product created for Philips' CD-I system that deals with the hobby of stamp collecting. The third is based on NewTek's Video Toaster technology, which allows people to place themselves into a segment of broadcast-quality tape, such as a clip from a major motion picture.

Karraker, Roger. "QuickTime to Bring Dynamic Dimension to Macs." ***MacWeek.*** Aug. 6, 1991, p50-53.

QuickTime, Apple's forthcoming system software for multimedia, will bring digital video to most color Macs. QuickTime is many things: a new way of describing and dealing with time-based events; a variety of still picture, sound and video compressors; a suite of tools so that applications can include animations, simulations and modeling; and a new file format called Movie. To most Mac users, QuickTime will mean that they can cut, copy and paste video in documents; and duplicate digital movies on disk and play them on any color-capable Mac.

Pea, Roy D. "Learning Through Multimedia." ***IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications.*** July 1991, p58-66.

This article describes the Multimedia Works Project which focuses on enabling students to create and use multimedia documents. The main challenge of this project has been to design tools that young learners can use to create multimedia communications. The Multimedia Works software environment consists of three programs: Media Space, a multimedia database and research program; Multimedia Works Composer, a storyboarding and presentation program; and Video Light Table, a direct manipulation video-clip editor. This article explains how students learned and used Multimedia Works to create multimedia compositions that explain, tell a story, or persuade.

Shandle, Jack. "Multimedia Computing Hits a Sour Note." ***Electronics***. June 1991, p48-53.

With the dawning of the multimedia PC, many industry watchers say, new business structures addressing compensation for the images and sounds used in this new medium must be created. A copyright battle may be brewing over artists-rights issues. At the Multimedia and CD-ROM Conference held in San Jose, Calif. in March 1991, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) raised its involvement in this issue by sending spotters to listen for copyrighted music in multimedia presentations. According to Bruce Lehman, copyright attorney, ASCAP may attempt to segment out multimedia PCs and make them a separate revenue stream.

JANET VRATNY-WATTS

APPLEWORKS

This is a continuing bibliography which appears in each issue of the Apple Library Users Group Newsletter. *A compiled version of this bibliography can be requested through ALUG. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the address listed below.*

New Books

Rathje, Linda. ***AppleWorks for Educators: A Beginning & Intermediate Workbook 3.0***. Intl Society Tech Education. 1990, $26.95. ISBN: 0-924667-75-3

Brown, Margaret. ***AppleWorks (Version 3) Quick Reference Guide.*** Dictation Disc. 1990, $5.00 spiral binding; $175.00 transparencies. ISBN: 0-936862-94-7; 1-56243-024-6.

Presley, Bruce & William Freitas. ***An Introduction to Computing Using AppleWorks, 2.0 & 3.0***. Lawrenceville Press. 1991, $25.30-paper, $34.95 teacher's. ed. ISBN: 0-931717-92-2; 0-931717-94-9

Articles

Nelkin, Will. "Automated AppleWorks". ***inCider/A+***. Vol. 9, No. 10, October 1991, p. 64.

A really good one page column describing various macros that can be used to shortcut procedures in AppleWorks. I really liked the description of how one can get back to the Main AppleWorks menu with only a single keystroke combination! I would continue to watch for Nelkin's tips and hints in this section.

Witkin, Ruth. "Fair Estimates 1" & "Fair Estimates 2". ***inCider/A+***. Vol. 9, No. 9 & No 10. September & October 1991. Pg. 49+ & 48+.

The last 2 months, Witkin has explored various methods for developing an estimation spreadsheet for projects. This template could be applicable for hose who estimate billing for projects either by specific tasks or per hour. (Note: Witkin has several sets of templates that can be purchased: Success with AppleWorks through inCider/A+ and Ruth Witkin's Best New AppleWorks Templates via Quality Computers. We will review them next time.)

Janet Vratny-Watts
is an Information Scientist in the Apple Library. Her background includes a B.A. in Liberal Arts and MLS from San Jose State University. She currently researches new technologies with potential impact for libraries and information access. She can be reached at the Apple Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8C, Cupertino, CA 95014. 408/974-2048. AppleLink: Vratny.Watts. Internet: watts@apple.com.

Books recently out of print

Andersen, Dick. ***AppleWorks Tips & Traps***. Osborne-Mcgraw, 1986.

Aron, Arthur. ***Using AppleWorks***. Que Corp. , 1985.

Aron, Arthur. ***Using AppleWorks.*** Que Corp., 1987.

Campbell, Mary. ***Extending AppleWorks: Advanced Features & Techniques.*** Osborne-McGraw, 1986.

Flast, Lauren. ***AppleWorks Applications***. Osborne-McGraw, 1986.

Matthew, Carole. ***AppleWorks: The Pocket Reference.*** McGraw-Hill, 1988.

Matthews, Carole B.. ***AppleWorks Made Easy: Includes Version 2.0.*** Osborne-McGraw, 1987.

Matthews, Carole B. ***AppleWorks Made Easy***. Osborne-McGraw, 1985.

Murray, Katherine. ***Using AppleWorks GS***. Que Corp., 1990.

Pitter, Keiko. ***Using AppleWorks without Basic.*** McGraw-Hill, 1986.

Que Development Group Staff. ***AppleWorks QuickStart***. Que Corp., 1990.

Witkin, Ruth K. ***The Best Book of AppleWorks***. Sams, 1989.

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JEAN ARMOUR POLLY

ALUG ONLINE

Here at Fudd Hollow Farm, the ice forms on the pond and the Canadian Geese have flown south for the winter. My duck flock looks up at them, longingly, forgetting that I *never* fail to feed them and fluff up their straw bedding. Yet they cock their heads to one side, look up at the honkers with one eye, and some deep instinct awakens in them. They want TO BE OFF somewhere, and so do I! And here I am, scrying the crystal of the telecommunications network, surfacing here and there to breathe.

Let's focus on ALUG topic 44 this month : News From the Nets. I am increasingly aware that much of the really exciting news in our profession never sees the press of type on a page. Much of it is electronic information and scholarship, zinging around the networks. And thus, electronic "have-nots" are closed off. This is not good. That's why we still have ALUG in print form.

Further, there is so *much* information being sent around, no one could possibly read all of it and have a Real Life off the phone line. So, I am happy when ALUG members sift through their readings and post the best to ALUG online. Here are some abridged samples of what's been interesting:

- HOTT- Off The Tree. A free electronic newsletter, subscriptions come in your WELL mailbox, or however you get internet mail. Here is a small taste:

```
From: Janet Tait <taitj@sandnet.UCSD.EDU
 To: hott-list@ucsd.edu   Guest Editor: Janet Tait        NO. 38
 COLOR FOR THE MASSES
 Hewlett-Packard Co. will offer Mac users a colorful alternative
to Apple's StyleWriter when it releases a new color- capable
300-dpi inkjet printer next month, sources said.

HP's new QuickDraw printer reportedly will be called the HP
DeskWriter C and carry a retail price of $1,095.  An IBM PC-
compatible model called the HPDeskJetC also is expected.

  The new DeskWriterC reportedly will offer both black-and-white
and color modes.  Users will be able to remove the printer's
black-ink cartridge and replace it with a three-color ink
cartridge  (cyan, magenta, yellow) for color printing.
Except for its color capabilities, the HP DeskWriterC will be
very similar to the $729 HP DeskWriter that HP will continue to
sell, according to sources.
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Jean Armour Polly *is the Coordinator of ALUG Online. She is also the Assistant Director for Public Services at the Liverpool Public Library, 2nd and Tulip Streets, Liverpool, NY 13088. 315/457-0310. (ALUG Online: polly; AppleLink: UG0314.) Jean is active in the Public Library Association and has written two books on computers in libraries. Jean is married with one preschool son and has way too many computers in her house.*

Hewlett-Packard Co.'s Sales Information Group is at 19310 Pruneridge Ave., Cupertino, Calif. 95014. Phone (800) 752-0900. —from MacWEEK 07.16.91

De-Yucking FTP -- Exchanging files between Unix servers on TCP/IP networks and the Mac can be a less-than-enthralling experience. To make the process more Mac-like, Network Resources Corp. last month began shipping MacFTP, an application that lets Mac users more easily transfer files to and from local and remote host systems, including the Internet.
"Doing FTP (File Transfer Protocol) downloads in Unix is really yucky," said Steve Erde, director of academic computing for the Cornell University Medical School in Ithaca, N.Y. "MacFTP gives me the same information that Unix does, but in a standard Mac file interface." Priced at $95 in single copies, MacFTP makes the TCP/IP connection through Apple's MacTCP communications stack. A software fix improves the quirky performance of the current MacTCP under System 7.0, NRC said.

MacFTP supports automatic log-on to FTP servers and pop-up menus for FTP function and frequently called sites. Other features include uploading and downloading of multiple files, automatic identification of Unix file name strings and conversion to Mac file names, automatic decompression of files archived with Aladdin Systems Inc.'s StuffIt! products and conversion of files in BinHex4 format to Macintosh-readabe form. A 10-user package of MacFTP is $895; a package for 10 users is $8,250. Corporate and site licenses are available. Network Resources Corp. is at 736 S. Hill View Drive, Milptas, Calif. 95035. Phone 408/263-8100; fax 408/263-8121. .. MacWEEK 6/4/91.

• Current Cites is another free subscription to get at your favorite WELL or internet address. Again, a short sample from the August issue:

From:drobison@samba.berkeley.edu (David Robison) Subject: August Current Cites
Expert Systems
Desmarais, Norman "Virtual, Interactive Literature" CD-ROM Librarian 6(6) (June 1991):18-20. Virtual reality (VR), that child of AI which is almost nonsensically described as, "artificial reality" is coming of age and may find its way into our lives. VR may be conceptualized as being similar to television, except VR is interactive, allowing the user to influence the environment (recall Woody Allen in The Purple Rose of Cairo?) This article describes the ways VR may find a niche in our entertainment by allowing us to visit museums, solve murder mysteries, travel to distant lands, etc. all from the comfort of our homes. Considering these possibilities it is interesting to imagine academic uses - perhaps in teaching history, social anthropology or even biochemistry.

Networks and Networking

Flanders, Bruce "NREN: The Big Issues aren't Technical" American Libraries 22(6) (June 1991):572-574. If you're already familiar with the NREN, skip to the last section of this article, where Flanders brings up the "big issues:" who will own the NREN? who will have access? how will privacy be protected? Flanders does not provide answers, but a focus for our questions.

Flanders, Bruce "The WELL: Discourse in the Electronic Village" Computers in Libraries 11(5) (May 1991):26-28. If you've been hearing about the WELL, but you're not sure what it is, how to join or if to join (i.e.,become a "Wellian"), here's a good place to start. In a way, the WELL is an electronic conference and resource center. The WELL is home to the electronic Apple Library Users Group (ALUG), the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), and interest groups of every kind.

Sproull, Lee. Connections : New Ways of Working in the Networked Organization / Lee Sproull, Sara Kiesler. Cambridge, Mass. : The MIT Press, 1991. This wide-ranging and insightful book is a must for anyone looking at the social and psychological implications of networking. With such index entries as: Access, Electronic groups, Performance control, Sexpert, and Social control, this is a must read.

Optical Disc Technology

"Something to Remember Us By: The American Memory Program" College & Research Libraries News 52(6) (June 1991):375-376. The American Memory Program is an ambitious project to provide nationwide access to the collections of the Library of Congress. This article describes the project and a prototype slated for testing at 30 libraries during the second half of 1991. Collections in various formats including photographs, graphic arts, motion pictures, recorded sound, music, broadsides, manuscripts, books, and pamphlets, will be placed on compact discs and videodiscs, and will eventually be available online as well.

General and News Bits

Ovens, Cora S.H. "Computer Literacy and Libraries" Electronic Library 9(2) (April 1991):85-88. Mere rote usage of a computer does not qualify as computer literacy, but for many the anxiety associated with learning about computers is a stumbling block toward becoming literate. This article talks about the problems facing computer literacy and discusses a few basic solutions. One interesting point made is that age, gender and educational attainment have no relation to the possible degrees of computer anxiety. And, as might be expected, patient and thorough training is the most effective solution to the problem.

- Here's another with very timely information.

COMMUNICATION RESEARCH AND THEORY NETWORK Number 451 CONTENTS—Speeches by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin, Moscow, 24 August 1991

Transcript of speeches by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian republic at the August 24, 1991 memorial services for three who died during the failed coup d'etat; translated by the Associated Press.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke to a large gathering in Manezh Square, outside the Kremlin. Boris Yeltsin addressed 100,000 from a parapet at the Russian Parliament building, overlooking the newly renamed Square of Free Russia.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech

Dear Muscovites!

Looking into these young faces and into the eyes of their parents, it is hard for me to speak. But allow me, as President, to speak not only for myself, but on behalf of all of you, on behalf of the whole country, on behalf of all Russians, and to bow down to these young people.

These young people sacrificed their lives to stand in the way of those who wanted to destroy democracy, to turn the country back to somber times, to a totalitarian regime, to push the country to the brink of bloody slaughter.

Thank you, parents. That is the only thing we can say during this difficult trial. Thank you, for bringing up such people, for raising such true citizens of our motherland. I consider it my duty, I think we all consider it our duty, no matter how difficult it is, and it is difficult for all of us, to follow the path we have chosen of democracy and freedom, to go faster along the road of normal development and improvement of the lives of people, in memory of these young people. Now we will do everything we can, to insure that things turn out this way.

Those who participated in the coup will get what they deserve. They won't be pardoned. As President of the country, I signed a decree today that posthumously awards Dmitri Komar, Ilya Krichevsky, and Vladimir

Usov the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. I believe it is our common duty to recognize these young people who perished before their time.

Now, we are taking these true citizens on their final path. I bow down to them for all they have done. They have done everything. They have given up their lives. Thank you.

Boris N. Yeltsin's speech

Dear relatives and loved ones of Dmitri Komar, Vladimir Usov, and Ilya Krichevsky, dear fellow countrymen and Muscovites:

Today many millions of Musovites, the whole of Russia, are parting with our heroes, with our defenders, with our saviors. Of course, we are not parting with their names forever, because from now on their names are sacred names for Russia, for all the people of our long-suffering Russia.

When television and radio reported about the coup on Monday, the hearts of millions and millions of mothers and fathers trembled most of all, because they were scared for their children. Because it was young people, it was our children, who more than anyone else rushed to defend Russia's honor, its freedom, its independence, and its democracy, to defend its Parliament.

Yes, from now on, this square, on which a battle raged for three days, on which tens of thousands of Muscovites kept vigil, will be called the Square of Free Russia.

The enemy is cruel, and, of course, bloodthirsty, especially when he knows that if he loses no one will take him in. All the participants, all the main participants of the putsch, are arrested. Criminal proceedings have been started against them, and I am sure that they will be made to answer for everything.

But even today, how cynical the words of arrested Kryuchkov [Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, former head of KGB] sound, the man who yesterday said that if he could do it over again he would have started a little faster and more energetically, and that the most important thing was to behead Russia. This entire plot, and we must understand this very clearly, was aimed in the first place against Russia, its Parliament, its government, its President. But all of Russia stood up to its defense: Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, the Far East, the Kuzbass, practically all regions of the republic, although there were some regions which immediately put up banners and slogans expressing loyalty to the Extraordinary Committee. These officials already have been dismissed from their posts. And the prosecutor's office is considering their cases.

But we cannot resurrect those who died at the walls of our White House. We pay tribute to their courage, those who have become heroes of the Soviet Union in death. I bow down to the mothers and fathers of Dmitri, Volodya, and Ilya, and I express to them my deep condolences, and to all their relatives and loved ones. Forgive me, your President, that I could not defend, could not save your sons.

In this day of Russia's national mourning, we, of course, need to strengthen our unity to energetically act further. We have cleared ourselves a path.

Our deceased heroes have helped us to do so. This is a difficult day for us, a hard day. But it could have been worse, because the enemies are already like cockroaches in a bottle, trying to eat each other.

They are pointing fingers at each other, asking who played a more important role in the plot, revealing to each other the lists of people they wanted to kill first, second, third, fourth.

Only the first 12 victims in these lists were designated to be killed at 6 p.m. on August 19 during the storming of the House of Soviets. So it was not in vain the Muscovites were here, defending the honor of Russia.

It was a difficult loss, and the memory of it will be with us forever. For that reason, our heroes, sleep peacefully and let the earth be soft for you.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

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- Here's information on how to get proceedings from the Computers, Freedom, and Privacy Conference, held last March near San Francisco.

From: jwarren (Jim Warren)
Concerning the First Conference on Computers, Freedom & Privacy, that was held March 25-28, 1991, in Burlingame, California: One newscaster called this the "Constitutional convention of cyberspace."

There are several records of the CFP Conference. These include: the Program + submitted papers,an attendee roster + late papers, a printed proceedings of comprehensive, edited session transcripts, audiotapes of all 15 of the Conference sessions, and videotapes of all of the Conference sessions.

The print Proceedings provide the best academic-style reference source. The audiotapes offer provocative, inciteful drive-time listening. Their tone and discussion content significantly enhance what is possible in the print proceedings. The "gavel to gavel" videotapes are, by far, the next best thing to having attended the event.

A Roster of Attendees plus two significant, late-arriving papers (Rotenberg, Ingraham), was published. SOME COPIES REMAIN AVAILABLE. To U.S. addressees, they are available for a handling charge that includes First Class U.S. Postage prepaid: Late Papers + Attendee Roster, published March 26th (36 pages) — $ 5

PRINTED CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS The 220-250 page edited comprehensive Proceedings of the 15 Conference Sessions is being published by: IEEE Computer Society Press, P.O. Box 3014, Los Alamitos CA. 90720-1264. 714)821-8380 in California, (800)272-6657 from outside California. $29* for members, $39* for non-members * - add $4 handling charge; California residents add 7.75% sales tax.

COMPUTERS, FREEDOM & PRIVACY CONFERENCE AUDIOTAPES NOW AVAILABLE
Audio-tapes of the First Conference on Computers, Freedom & Privacy from: Recording, Etc./Soper, 633 Cowper Street, Palo Alto CA 94301. (415)327-9344, (800)227-9980 for calls from beyond California.

TAPES AVAILABLE: (Ed. note:list truncated due to space.)

1. Constitution in the Information Age
Laurence Tribe, Harvard Law School Professor; Jim Warren/Chair

Tuesday, March 26th:

2. Trends in Computers & Networks
David Chaum, Peter Denning, David Farber, Martin Hellman, Peter Neumann, John Quarterman; Peter Denning/Chair

4. Personal Information & Privacy - I
John Baker, Janlori Goldman, Marc Rotenberg, Alan Westin;
Lance Hoffman/Chair

5. Personal Information & Privacy - II
Simon Davies, Evan Hendricks, Tom Mandel, Willis Ware; Lance Hoffman/Chair

6. Network Environments of the Future
Eli Noam, Columbia University Professor; Marc Rotenberg/Chair

Wednesday, March 27th:

8. Law Enforcement & Civil Liberties
Sharon Beckman, Cliff Figallo, Mike

Gibbons, Mitch Kapor, Mark Rasch, Ken Rosenblatt, Sheldon Zenner; Dorothy Denning/Chair
9. Legislation & Regulation
Jerry Berman, Paul Bernstein, Bill Julian, Steve McLellan, Elliott Maxwell, Craig Schriffries; Bob Jacobson/Chair
10. Computer-Based Surveillance of Individuals
David Flaherty, Judith Krug, David Marx, Karen Nussbaum; Susan Nycum/Chair
Thursday, March 28th:
12. Electronic Speech, Press & Assembly
David Hughes, Eric Lieberman, John McMullen, George Perry, Jack Rickard, Lance Rose; Eric Lieberman/Chair
13. Access to Government Information
David Burnham, Harry Hammitt, Katherine Mawdsley, Robert Veeder; Harry Hammitt/Chair
15. Where Do We Go From Here?
Paul Bernstein, Mary Culnan, David Hughes, Don Ingraham, Mitch Kapor, Eric Lieberman, Donn Parker, Craig Schiffries, Robert Veeder, Jim Warren/Chair

VIDEOTAPES

The Conference sessions were videotaped with multiple cameras and broadcast-quality equipment by a professional television production company. (The lead cameraman shot the Conference immediately after shooting the Oscars.).
A set of 15 videotapes covers all Conference sessions, plus various on-site interviews, and is available from: CFP Video Library Series, Sweet Pea Productions, P.O. Box 912 (1673 Happy Trail), Topanga CA 90290. 800/235-4922, 213/455-3915
—Jim Warren, Conference Chair CFP Office, 345 Swett Road, Woodside CA 94062

Until the next issue, see you online!

PROFILES ENCOURAGE

BETH ELLEN CLEMENSEN

Editor's note: Long time readers of this newsletter will recognize the name of Beth Clemensen as someone who has contributed many interesting articles, questions and answers to the ALUG Newsletter. Her enthusiasm and dedication to our profession is evident in her writing and those of us who use Apple IIs have appreciated her efforts to continue to share ideas. Her article in the January 1991 issue was entitled "Frodo Lives! And So Does the Apple II" in which she talked about the useful ways her library still uses Apple II+'s. I received several calls from ALUG members thrilled that someone was writing about the Apple II+. Beth's "treasure hunts" have continued to inspire many ALUG reader and as one of our reader's put it "I like Beth Clemensen's articles. She writes at my level!"

Beth Clemensen *can be reached at West High School, 3505 West Locust Street, Davenport, IA*

ALUGN: What is your current job?

Beth: This is my third year as the Media Specialist at West High School in Davenport, Iowa. Our school has 1,500 students and we are fortunate enough to have two library professionals. My partner is Bill Edwards, whom I teasingly refer to as a "classical librarian". We make an excellent team!

ALUGN: How did you first get interested in librarianship?

BC: I have always been interested in libraries and chose the field for the standard "I like books" reason. I just received three boxes of childhood books from my mom; she's cleaning out her house to sell it. I found each had a handwritten set of "catalog cards" that I had made!

ALUGN: How did you get interested in computers?

BC: Computers started making an appearance in Davenport Schools about ten years ago. The elementary school I was at then started with an Apple II+ on two week loan from the local teacher center, and we thought we were "Star Fleet Academy".

Ilene McLain, Ph.D., is our District's Coordinator of Instructional Resource Services. Ilene managed to have computers and software added to the responsibilities of our building library/media programs. This has been a lot of work, but ... "You not only have to be good at what you do, you have to be SEEN to be good at what you do." Computers are a major factor in making our department both visible and visibly important.

ALUGN: What are the goals you have for yourself and for your library?
BC: The aim of the educational media program of the Davenport Community School District is: 1) To help students acquire the skills for informed decision-making. 2) To helps teachers improve the quality of instruction through the utilization of educational media and technology. I believe our mission statement puts us on the front-edge of educational reform in library / media centers in the nation.

ALUGN: Describe your typical day.
BC: Today I am trying to set-up for the school year while the custodians are still shampooing the carpet! I prepared software for an "online center" over the summer at home, and now it's being temperamental on the IIGS at school -- needs some fiddling. I'm dreading the principal asking me about the school video I promised him two years ago; I've lots of reasons, but no video. (My current problem is that our local teacher center promised six months ago to set up my audio mixer; they still haven't.) I'm researching the connection between effective teaching and the use of multimedia, in order to design and present a workshop which the principal has requested for the staff in November. I'd also like to do more work on using HyperStudio to interact with our Pioneer Laserdisc Player. Of course, there's also all the typical "library" stuff to do. Oh yes, tomorrow is the first day for our Title V Media Aide and no one else can be here ... so I'll have to get up at 6:45 A.M. [groan] to meet her here at 7:30 A.M.

My official starting date is two days away, but I've been in and out of the building all summer. I take all the praise I can get from people but actually I love my job and it's a lot easier to do it here than to try and take it home the way teachers do.

ALUGN: What's your pet peeve?
BC: I hate getting up in the morning; that and wires are about the only things I don't like on my job. My idea of heaven is the same set-up, only no wires and no need for them. Oh yes, and I wish computer technology would hold still long enough for me to get caught up -- I often feel like the Red Queen who has to run at top speed just to stay in place!

ALUGN: You sound like a person who gets involved. What other activities do you participate in?
BC: I'm active in our local Education Association and a proud member of the National Education Association. I don't mean to be "pushy", I just want the best for my teachers and students but I at least once a year I tread on someone's toes and get in trouble with "downtown". I believe that on one occasion my Association saved my job. I also find that the teachers involved in Association work are smart, eager, optimists. I enjoy the professional stimulation.

ALUGN: What do you do in your spare time?
BC: Hmmmm .... ramblings .... I like "problem solving" reading such as science fiction, fantasy with an internal logic, classic mysteries. I dabble in biographies, history, science, and occasionally try to read what I call a "should book", something like *Look Homeward, Angel* by Thomas Wolfe. This summer I discovered how much fun online bulletin board services can be, and spent hours chuckling and learning from locals BBSs. I have a cat who likes to follow me around and gaze at me (unnerving!). I enjoy quoting, or making-up "quotes" such as "Questions answered, problems solved, reasonable rates" or "A teacher works from sun to sun but a librarian's work is never done". I'm a great believer in private prayer at home and work, and have been often been astonished by the answers.

ALUGN: Do you think these are the major problems facing most libraries today?
BC: The problems of declining budgets, outmoded hardware, greater public demands on education, striving to develop site-based decision-making ... heck, just getting enough electrical outlets, all these place restraints on our actions. Then I remind myself that rules and restraints are what define games, and so I try to use the demands to create professional excellence.

JANE OROS

IN-THE-LIBRARY-STACKS

***Jane Oros** can be found busy by day in the Apple Library Lab and occupied by night studying photography at San Jose State University. The Apple Library Lab provides Apple and third party equipment for Apple employees to use including VCRs, laserdisk players, data transfer stations, a color printer and a working Lisa! Jane can be reached in the Apple Library at 10381 Bandley Drive MS 8-C, Cupertino, CA 95014. 408/ 974-2677. AppleLink: Oros.*

Hello Again! Hope everyone enjoyed their summer. Now it's fall's turn.

Reflections in a hyper eye...

During the HyperCard discussion at the ALUG user group meeting in July, some folks had questions about displaying color pictures in HyperCard 2.0. Here are a couple of examples of script routines for displaying PICT format files in HyperCard stacks. These will work for either color or grayscale images. By-the-way, the pictures need to be located in the same folder as your HyperCard stack.

The first script routine is from a stack inspired by *Twin Peaks* and displays the picture in a specific area on the background of a card. The second routine uses a button to display the picture and was developed by library staff members to track the attendees at the 1991 ALOT conference. (Many thanks to the authors of these stacks. Credit goes to Neal Robison and Mark Lewis, authors of the *Twin Peaks* stack; and Steve Cisler and Greg Gilman, authors of the ALOT Conference stack.)

Here is the solution for displaying pictures with the script attached to a button. The *Twin Peaks* stack is *very* large (eight megs) so I wouldn't be able to send out copies in their entirety; however, I would be happy to send a portion of the stack upon request. (Of course,the illustration won't appear in color, but it won't be bit-mapped. Although, I do have to admit, I have seen some amazing bit-mapped images.)

```
on openCard
  Global ThePict
  put “Agent Dale Cooper” into ThePict
  Picture ThePict,resource,rect,false
  if there is a window ThePict then
    set the rect of window thePict to the rect of cd btn “Cooper Holder”
    show window ThePict
  end if
end openCard

on closeCard
  Global ThePict
  if there is a window ThePict then close window ThePict
end closeCard
```

Here is the second solution for displaying pictures with buttons. This script is attached to a button. (By-the-way, "Steve" is the title of the picture.)

```
on mouseup

  —— Looks at background field for size of picture——
  put rect of bkgnd field "Usethisfield" into Putitthere

  ————————— Which Picture——————
  put "Steve" into WhichPict

  ——————— Create Window (hidden)—————
  picture whichpict,file,rect, false

  ———————— Move Window to location————
  set the rect of window WhichPict to Putitthere
  set the visible of window WhichPict to true

  ———————— Show Window———————
  wait 2 seconds

  ———————— Hide Window———————
  close window WhichPict

end mouseup
```

I hope this is helpful. If anyone has additional questions, I will try to track down the answer and report back in the January '92 issue of ALUGN.

Books ...

Hypertext/Hypermedia in Schools: A Resource Book, ©1990. Published by ABC-CLIO Inc., 130 Cremona Drive, P.O. Box 1911, Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1911, 800/422-2546. *Retail price is $39.95.*

An easy-to-use guide talks about the limitations, history, design theory, and applications of hypermedia and hypertext projects in an educational setting. The book also includes a chapter on hardware and software solutions, examples, and an annotated bibliography.

Periodicals ...

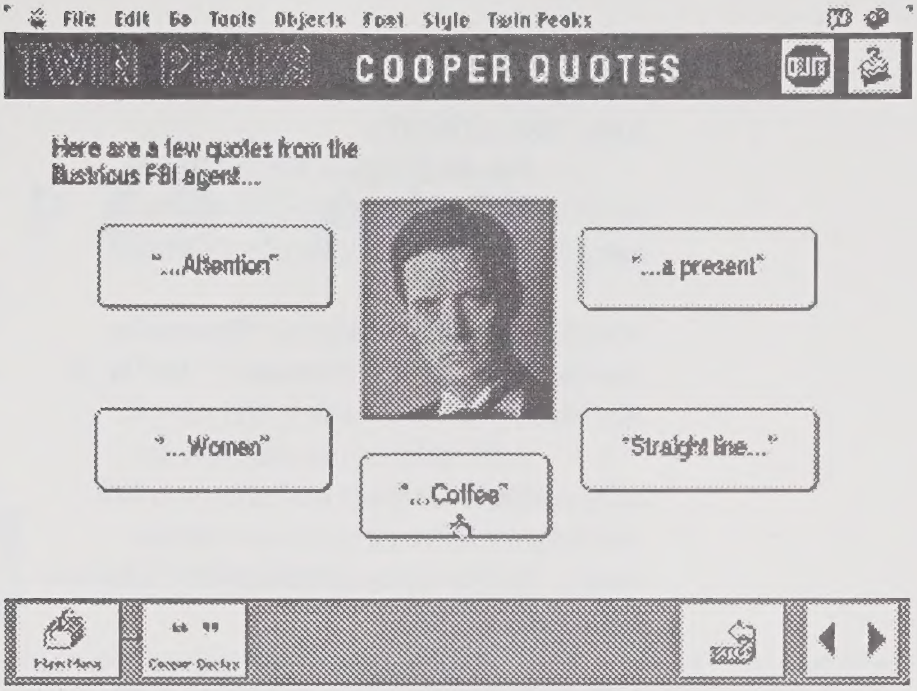
A new journal has just been announced concentrating on multimedia and hypermedia in education. The premier issue of ***The Journal of Educational MultiMedia and HyperMedia (JEMH)*** began publication in August of this year. Subscription rates are $40 a year for individuals and $68 a year for institutions and libraries. A sample issue can be obtained for $10. For more information or to subscribe, contact JEMH, Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE), P.O. Box 2966, Charlottesville, VA 22902; 804/973-3987. The ISSN is: 1055-8896.

Articles ...

Battelle, Jack. "Hyper tools put friendly face on mainframe data, linking HyperCard to mainframe and minicomputer-based systems." ***MacWEEK***, vol.5 no.27,August 6, 1991, p.20(2).

MacWeek *takes a look at HyperCard at age four with a series of articles. This article discusses how HyperCard is used to design a front end with data management features for connections to resources stored on minicomputer or mainframe-based systems.*

Beekman, George. "Insights on HyperCard 1; Tips to make working with HyperCard a little less mysterious and a little more fun." ***MacWorld*** , vol.8, no.9,September,1991,p.297(3).



Here are a few quotes from the illustrious FBI agent...

Twin Peaks Stack

Beekman offers a tutorial for using HyperCard 2.0 including tips for utilizing a 13-inch screen, cycling between windows, and using floating palettes.

Cohen, Raines. "HyperCard at age 4: how it stacks up." ***MacWEEK***, vol.5 no.27,August 6, 1991, p.20(2).

An interview with Bill Atkinson that reviews HyperCard's progress since its introduction. Atkinson discusses the original object of creating HyperCard in 1987 & the effect it has had on the programming community.

Ferrell, Edith and Elissa Cochran. "HyperCard guide to computerized systems and services." ***Library Software Review***, vol.10 no.4, July-August 1991, p268-269.

The authors relate their experiences with creating stacks to inform users about the computerized systems and services available in a large academic library. They discuss the project from the investigation of hardware and software to development to evaluation of the completed system.

Goodman, Danny. "Taming HyperCard stacks.(Creating well-behaved HyperCard 2.0 stacks.)" ***MacUser,*** vol.7 no.10, October 1991, p.215(6).

Some of the new functions in HyperCard 2.0 (such as shared code libraries and multiple stack windows) can cause potential conflicts. Danny Goodman explains what the potential danger areas are and uses a sample stack to illustrate how to avoid problems.

Greenburg, Evelyn. "Computer-based training: a library circulation model utilizing HyperCard." ***Library Software Review,*** vol.10 no.4, July-August 1991, p.271-272.

Greenburg discusses how she developed a computer-based training program for entry-level staff in the Alexander Library circulation department. One of the objectives was to lessen the impact on staff of repetitive training due to high turnover in certain library positions. The author shares her experiences from inception of the project to implementation of the program.

Jonassen, David H. "Hypertext as Instructional Design." ***Educational Technology, Research and Development***, vol.39 no.1, August 1991, p.83-92.

The article compares hypertext with instructional design and development principles and processes.

Key, Janet. "HyperCard tour of *Readers' Guide.*" ***Library Software Review,*** vol.10 no.4, July-August 1991, p.276-277.

How the library at Tarrant County Junior College created an instructional tool on using the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

Schwab, Carol and James Murray. "Hypermedia: enabling instant access to information." ***Media & Methods***, vol.27 no.4, March 1, 1991 p.8-9,52.

A description of how educators are using computer hardware and software to link and integrate information stored in various media.. The information is then used to create hypermedia systems.

Swift, Michael K. "Hypertext: a tool for knowledge transfer." ***Journal of Systems Management,*** vol.42 no.6,June, 1991, p.35(3)

The article explores different definitions and capabilities of Hypertext. Four roles of hypertext are presented: creating knowledge bases, using in conjunction with other techniques of knowledge representation, support of knowledge processing capabilities, and acquiring knowledge.

Tschanz, V. "Assessment of Hypercard program at Penrose Library, the University of Denver." ***Reference Services Review,*** vol.19 no.1, June 1991, p.39-48.

An examination of the Penrose Tutorial and Guides, a Hypercard program designed to provide computer-assisted reference service for library patrons. The author describes reference service at the Penrose Library before and after the introduction of the program.

In closing:

Hastá la hyper vistá! As always, if you are interested in receiving a copy of the HyperCard bibliography in either print form or as a HyperCard stack, please send a mailing label to my attention, Apple Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8-C, Cupertino, CA 95014. Cheers!

JACOB M. HIRSCHFELT

LET'S HYPERTALK

Overdue Notice Stack

Overdue notices are part of the bookkeeping of any library, large or small. You need a form that is both convenient to use and formal-looking. A formal-looking notice is important because you want your request for the return of overdue materials to be taken seriously. At our local Teacher Center (Chautauqua County Teachers' Center, Fredonia, NY), we have in the past used a PageMaker template to send overdue notices to teachers. This had replaced a form that we filled out by hand. The PageMaker form was official-looking but it didn't sufficiently underscore our urgent desire to get back our overdue materials. PageMaker is not very fast either. I decided to create an overdue notice stack that would meet the two shortcomings listed above: 1) the stack must be fast and easy to use and 2) it must print official-looking notices. (This stack is for libraries that don't have automated systems to produce overdue notices.) You can receive a working copy by sending a mailing label and blank disk to the author.

The Overdue Notice Stack contains two cards and was created in HyperCard 2.0 (I selected HyperCard 2.0 because of its ability to mix font styles but HyperCard 1.2.2 should work as well). The two cards are shown in Figure s 1 and 2. Let's start with card one.

From any stack, select New Stack… from the File menu. A New Stack dialog window will appear, and your window should look like the one in Figure 3. After entering the stack name, press return. You should now be in the new stack on a completely blank card.

At the top of the first card will be your banner. The banner is a card text field that is as wide as the card (field style is Transparent). I set the font to bold Helvetica. The words "Overdue Notice" are 14 point text, while the address is 12 point text. Feel free to change these as you see fit.

The date field is just below the banner. It's just wide enough for the date to fit. Note that the date field is locked and has the Show Lines option checked (Figure 4). Place the script in Listing One into the locked date field. Remember that a locked field will react to mouseUp events (messages).

The word "Patron" is in a locked text field. The font is 12 point bold Helvetica. This field is

Jacob M. Hirschfelt is *a teacher at Fredonia High School, Fredonia, New York 14063.*

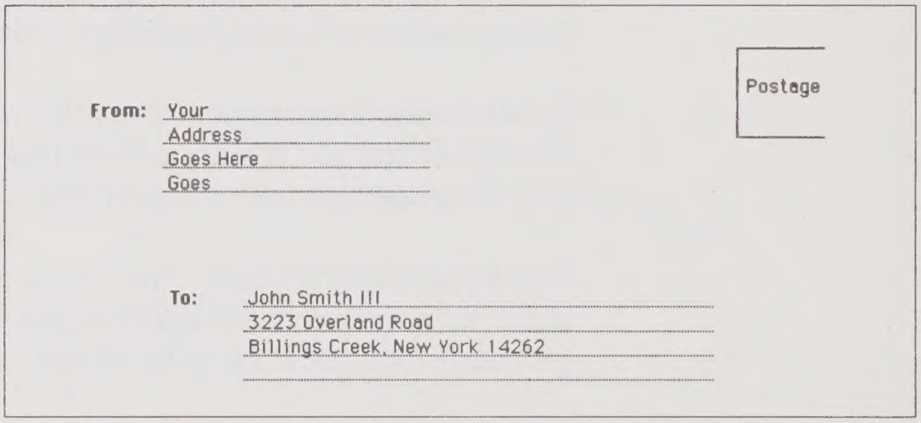
locked because we need it to react to mouseUp events. The script for this field is shown in Listing Two. This script automatically places the patron's name on the second card that has our return address.

Next, add the titles over the overdue fields ("The following items are overdue:" and "Due Date:"). They are both fields. The font is 12 point bold Helvetica. The boxes below the titles are text fields (field style is Rectangle). The long fields will contain the titles of the overdue materials; these fields should all be locked and contain the script found in Listing Three. The short date fields will contain the due date(s) of the overdue materials; these fields should all be locked and contain the script found in Listing Four. These small Title and Date scripts call scripts located in the Stack script that is found in Listing Five. When you click on any of these fields a dialog box will appear; if the field already contains data, that data will be provided as the prompt in the dialog box (Figure 5).

Card two contains four text fields (the font used in all cases is boldface Helvetica). The words "To" and "From" are contained in two small text fields. The return address field is as large as you need to enter your return address. We used four lines. The patron field must be named "Patron" (do not add the quotes). Finally, the postage stamp area can be added if you need it.

To use the Overdue Notice Stack , simply enter the Patron's name and click once on the word Patron (this will cause the Patron's name and address to be sent to the second card). Select Print Stack… and be sure the print stack dialog window looks like the one in Figure 6 (for example, make sure that Spilt-page format is checked). The resulting single page is then folded in half with the text facing out. You can also tape the split-page to make it easier to handle in the mail.

There you go. An example of what HyperCard does best, creating a little custom application for a specific task with very little effort.

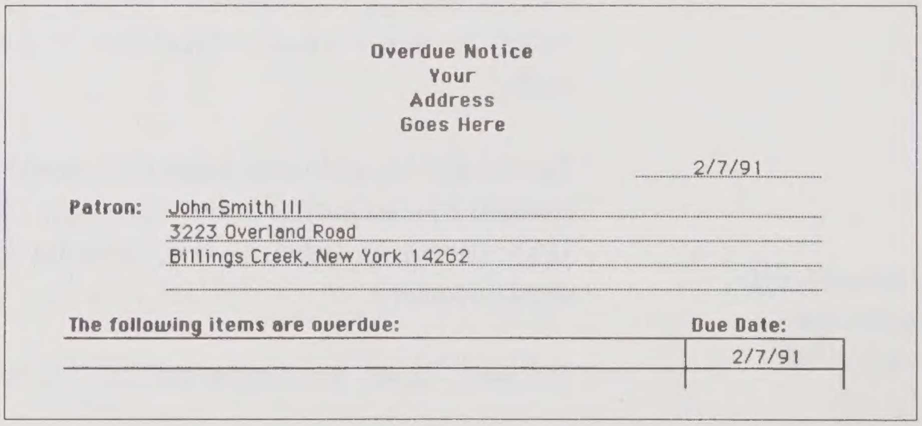


From: Your
Address
Goes Here
Goes

Postage

To: John Smith III
3223 Overland Road
Billings Creek, New York 14262

Figure 1: Card One of the Overdue Stack



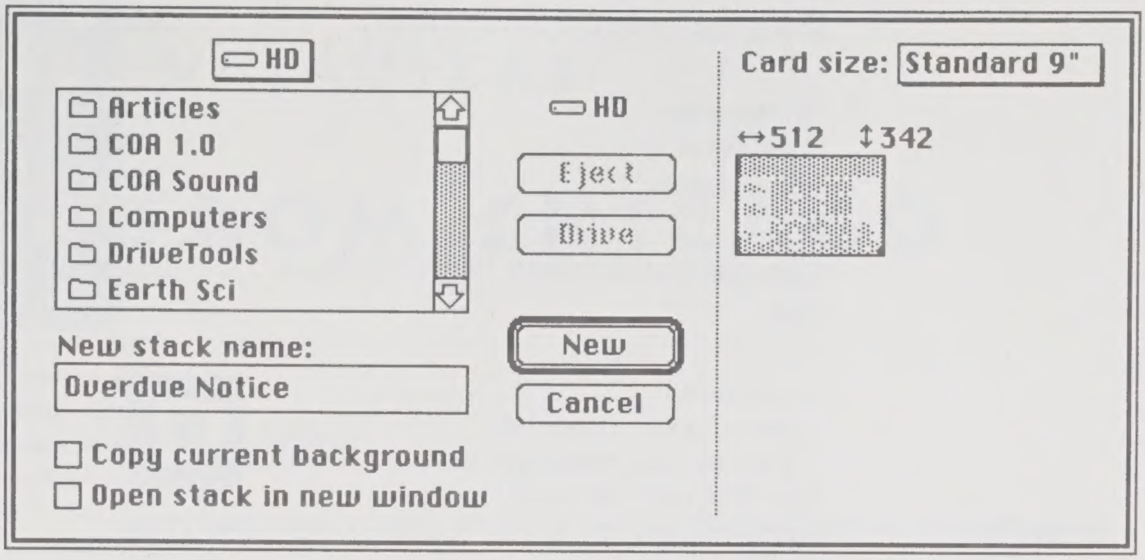
Overdue Notice
Your
Address
Goes Here

2/7/91

Patron: John Smith III
3223 Overland Road
Billings Creek, New York 14262

The following items are overdue:
Due Date:
2/7/91

Figure 2: Card Two of the Overdue Stack



☐ Articles
☐ COA 1.0
☐ COA Sound
☐ Computers
☐ DriveTools
☐ Earth Sci

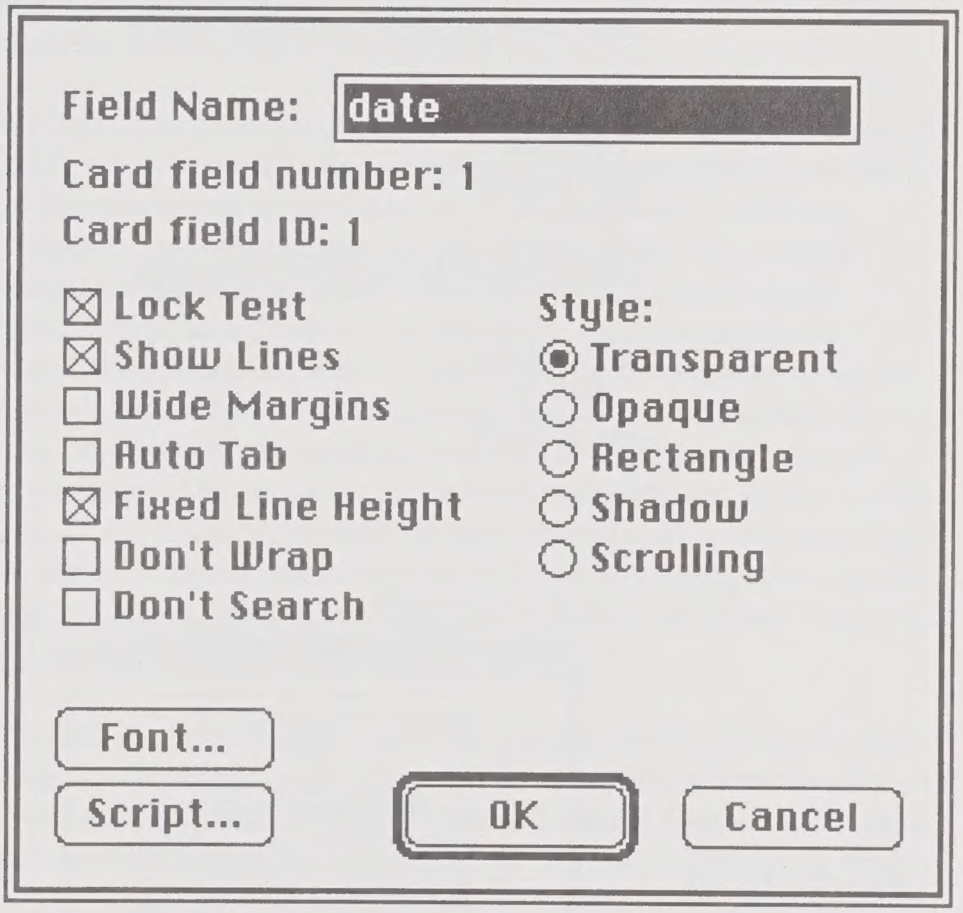
New stack name: Overdue Notice

☐ Copy current background
☐ Open stack in new window

Card size: Standard 9"

↔512 ↕342

Figure 3: New Stack dialog window



Field Name: date

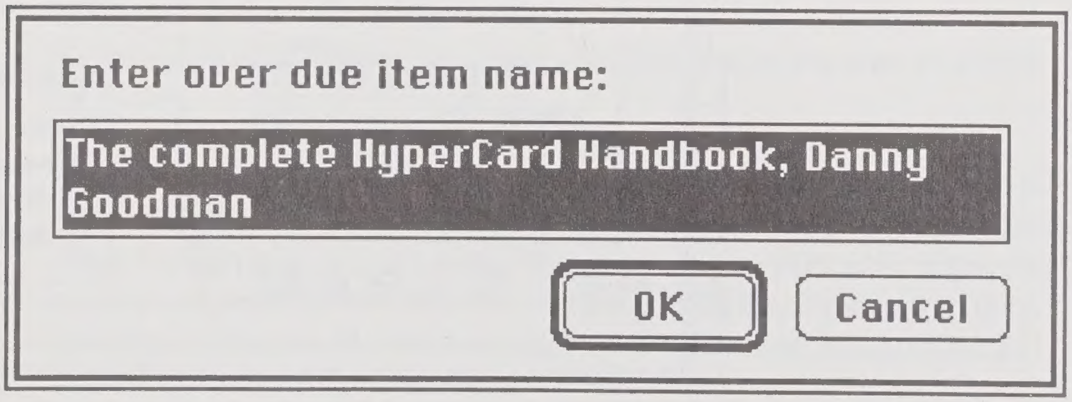
Card field number: 1

Card field ID: 1

☒ Lock Text
☒ Show Lines
☐ Wide Margins
☐ Auto Tab
☒ Fixed Line Height
☐ Don't Wrap
☐ Don't Search

Style:
● Transparent
○ Opaque
○ Rectangle
○ Shadow
○ Scrolling

Figure 4: Field dialog window.



Enter over due item name:

The complete HyperCard Handbook, Danny Goodman

Figure 5: Enter data dialog window.

Listing One: Get the Date in a Date Field

```
on mouseUp
  getDate
end mouseUp
```

Listing Two: Put the Patron’s Name of the Second Card

```
on mouseUp
  set cursor to watch
  put cd fld “Patron” of cd 1 into cd
fld “Patron” of cd 2
end mouseUp
```

Listing Three: Get the Title of the Overdue Item

```
on mouseUp
  getName
end mouseUp
```

Listing Four: Get the Date of the Overdue Item

```
on mouseUp
  getDate
end mouseUp
```

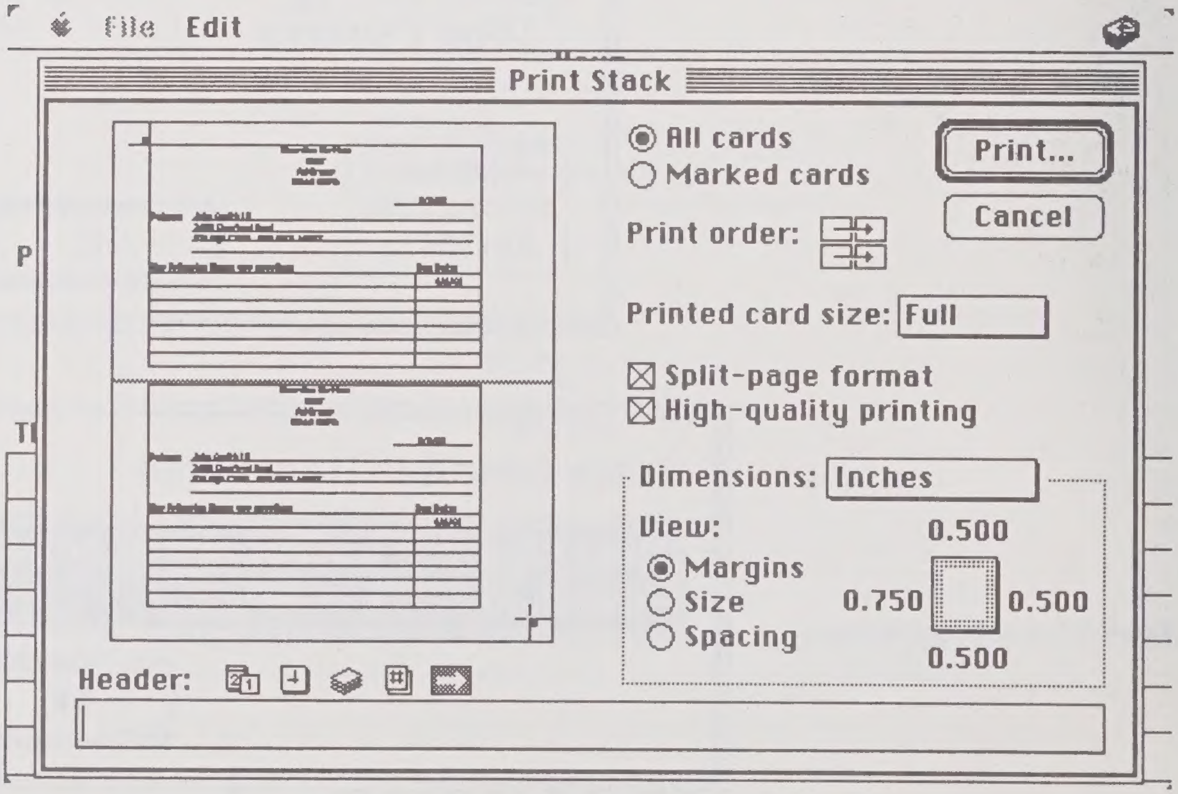
Listing Five: Stack Stript

```
on openStack
  set cursor to watch
  hide tool window
  hide message box
  show menubar
end openstack

on closestack
  show menubar
  hide tool window
  hide message box
end closestack

on getName
  put target into it
  ask “Enter over due item name:” with
it
  put it into the target
end getName

on getDate
  put target into it
  if it is empty then put the date
into it
  ask “Enter due date:” with it
  put it into the target
end getDate
```



Print Stack

◉ All cards
○ Marked cards

Print order:

Printed card size: Full

☒ Split-page format
☒ High-quality printing

Dimensions: Inches

View:
◉ Margins
○ Size
○ Spacing

0.500
0.750 0.500
0.500

Figure Six: Print stack dialog window.

EDWARD VALAUSKAS

LETTER FROM CHICAGO

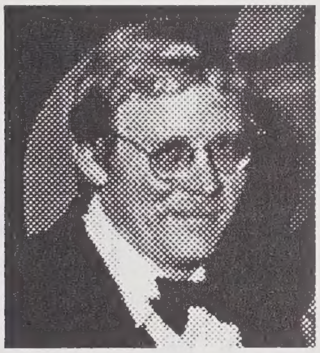
Dear Isaac,

Sorry I haven't been in touch for so long. You knew that I was attending the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) General Conference in Moscow. My escapades are described elsewhere in this issue. I must have mentioned that I visited Romania before Moscow. I didn't? Here's the story.

Sponsored by the Romanian Ministry of Culture, International Research & Exchanges Board Inc. (IREX), and the American Library Association, I had an opportunity to be member of a group of librarians to travel to Romania before the IFLA Conference. I acted as a counterweight to many of the discussions by my American colleagues, by providing demonstrations of library-specific software and compact discs, such as the *Grolier Electronic Encyclopedia* and *Facts on File News Digest*. I decided to use my own equipment for these demos. With great fear, I delivered to the ALA offices here in Chicago, boxes containing my Macintosh Portable, a compact disk drive, an external hard disk, a projection device, software, power strips and projection devices. As you can guess, I was worried over the fate of this equipment, both in transit and in Romania. We were visiting a country which had suffered greatly under the recently deposed Communist regime, where even the most basic teaching materials were scarce. Indeed, we also shipped two overhead projectors and six spare bulbs, on the advice of the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest, as this sort of standard equipment was unavailable.

We arrived in Bucharest on Thursday, August 8th, and were greeted at the airport by staff of the National Library and Ministry of Culture. For the next two days, we were taken on tours of Bucharest and the National Library, and briefed on the state of Romanian librarianship. We traveled on the morning of Saturday, August 10th, to Brasov, in Transylvania. Yes, *that* Transylvania. We were greeted by an anxious and enthusiastic body of some 100 librarians, many from public libraries around the country, for what was labeled as the "Colocvii de Bibliologie." While my colleagues met and spoke to our Romanian counterparts, I started the nervous process of unloading my equipment and setting up an area to see if it survived the journey.

There was a certain sense of anticipation as I unloaded the equipment. Help came from all corners on the first floor of the University Library in Brasov. I moved a table in place near a circuit, to plug in power strips and surge protectors, to line up adaptors, and to organize my computer and peripherals for testing. Their operation after the long trip was a relief to me and to those in the room, who looked over my shoulder at the screen, and started to ask a torrent of questions in English and French.



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Schedule changes seemed inevitable, as we tried to accommodate the needs of our students as well as those our hosts. The following day, August 11th, we decided to use a vacant classroom across the street from the Library for the demonstrations and so we carted the equipment past the stares of those at a corner bus stop. Little did I know that this migration would cause me more problems than the Transatlantic crossing! I learned quite quickly, through trial and error, some of the problems with the highly variable power in this part of the world, electricity that included spikes ready to fry outlets and cords. As the chairs filled, so did the tension, as power strips and circuits failed, as one device after another decided to blow a bulb or add the sickening scent of melting rubber, plastic and copper to the air. Luckily the Macintosh Portable and the files providing access to compact discs, for the *Grolier Electronic Encyclopedia* and the *Facts on File News Digest*, did not fold under the pressure of these massive electrical charges.

Lucinda Covert-Vail started the session with a comprehensive and intriguing overview of compact disc technology in libraries. At the end of her session, I once again tried to overcome the fumes, the dead bulbs, and failed circuits. The Portable managed to keep on working, so I invited the class to gather around the computer as I searched through the Grolier and *Facts on File* for information about Romania. The Romanians became agitated, excited, and quite vocal in their enthusiasm, pressing closer and closer and closer to the computer. I knelt before the machine and moved closer and closer to the table, as they pressed around the screen. In the Encyclopedia, we searched for information on Transylvania, Bucharest, vampires, and Moldavians. In *Facts on File*, we pulled up article after article on the recent political history of the country. The students were endlessly fascinated with summaries on the events of 1988 and 1989. We called up maps of eastern Europe and focused on Brasov and the surrounding area. Conversations turned louder, as several Romanians pushed closer to the screen, explaining to their colleagues in translation from me a particular way of searching for facts, of pulling down a menu, of highlighting a portion of text. Eventually, the Romanians took over the stage, playing with the Portable and the screens. All I could do was look on and smile.

Over the past few years, I have taught workshops on computers for students who are in real life university vice-presidents, tenured faculty members, librarians, grammar and high school teachers, secretaries, undergraduates, and graduate students. In these classes I have fought boredom, computer "experts," jokers, and anarchists, in order to make computing exciting and interesting. But I never had a class where I was so happy to see the students take over and run the show. Their enthusiasm and infectious geniality made me wish there was a way that I could bottle up these spirits and carry them home, to use on a rainy day when I am battling a class of gremlins and know-it-alls back here in the States. With this sort of attitude, the Romanians will use technology, not treating it as a sacred cow, but as a tool, like their once banned and registered typewriters, to recreate their libraries as catalysts for change in their country.

The Colocvii ended sadly on August 12th, with farewells to all, and a hope that we and others would return to help this community of librarians grow and once again join their fellow professionals around the world. Romania is a country without a library school, a national professional library association, or the funds to purchase many basic and essential materials for their avid population of readers. One librarian moaned over her inability to pay 150 lei for a book, the equivalent of less than a dollar. In a country where books are prized — where we were proudly shown the first printing press and Romanian incunabula — it is unfortunate that the library profession suffered so greatly at the hands of politics and economics. It made me grateful for those tools and resources that I have at my fingertips, and, at the same time, made me look forward to my return to Romania to once again help these enthusiastic colleagues who I also call my friends.

Next time, I will send you a postcard from Count Dracula's castle, Isaac. It was pretty spooky, thanks to my ever vivid imagination.

Until next issue,

Ed

ERIC S. ANDERSON

MANAGEMENT BY MICRO

or The Daughter of the Wired Librarian's Primer of Library Microcomputing

Chapter One: Greetings and Salutations or Where is the Osborne Library User's Group?

When we gathered in Atlanta and discussed the *ALUG Newsletter*, one of the recommendations was to create regular and continuing "columns". I shall neither be as literary, nor as off the wall as other ALUG contributors. For those who have not had the pleasure of reading my stuff, I'm more in the Hunter Thompson vein.

Rather I present as my credentials a decade of management by micro. I've written a little, done a few books (the third, and in my humble opinion best one, never got published) and several workshops.

I stole the title for what I hope to be this series of articles in the *ALUG Newsletter*, from that third, unpublished book.

In terms of bias, I think C> prompts are for morons. Initially I carried my own personal Apple II to work every day because the school district could not afford one for the library. Now the SE at home, with its mere two megs of RAM and twenty licks of hard drive is paled by the ci at work with 16 megs of RAM and 80 licks plus 44 in removable cartridge.

But unlike many of my hacker friends, who always want to be on the cutting edge (and still fail to realize that the Defense Department is the only outfit with "state of the art" anything) and want to gee whiz the world with their ability to say something in ASCII, I am committed to bringing the rest of the profession up to speed. I think 90 percent of the profession doesn't know the joys (not to mention increased productivity, lower cost, and greater cost-benefit) of managing their library operations by micro.

Although my examples may come from a particular piece of Mac stuff I am fooling with, I shall strive to place the discussion in generic terms. Early on, when I was publishing reviews in legitimate journals (as opposed to my own newsletter which may have been regularly illegitimate) I coined a phrase to describe great software - "Idiot Proof." The above-ground journals continually edited it to file thirteen. I will go to my grave contending it says a lot more about software than the dreaded "User Friendly."

Eric Anderson, *aka, the Wired Librarian, is also director of OVAL, the Ohio Valley Area Libraries. He began publishing one of the first newsletters dedicated to micros in libraries, the* Wired Librarian's Newsletter, *in 1983. Eric can be reached at OVAL, St. Route 93, 252 West Thirteenth St., Wellston, OH 45692. Phone 614/384-2103 or fax 614/384-2106.*

Because I have taught so many folks to use micros, I do not consider it to be condescending. From my philosophical perspective it should be applauded when someone does a piece of software that any idiot could use. Being the chief idiot, I comprehend all too well the horrors of starting down the micro trail.

Back in the old days when I was an educational computing consultant, some good old boy superintendent would ask in the first or second quandary "Well, do we put the computers in the Math Department or the Business Department?"
"Put 'em in the Philosophy Department."
"Why? We don't have a Philosophy Department" was their astute reply.
"Well, forget about teaching the kids about computers until they understand a little philosophy."

The old boys figured they were paying big bucks for some real weirdo. We could get a fairly long list of concurrences.

The Size of the Universe

My basic management principle is K.I.S.S. - Keep it Simple Stupid. Folks get going on the fastest, most colorful, most powerful and they don't use one tenth of the power of the program. Of course Amerika has a tradition of buying a Cadillac when a bicycle would do, but believe me brothers and sisters, I am in no position to alter tradition.
There is also a strong survival sentiment in the micro world. "I use a Zambesie 872 'cause it is (insert one of the following by your choice):

"the industry standard"
"faster than a hoppper on the operative end of a ten gauge"
"the greatest thing since sliced bread."

In actuality they don't want to be the only person with one. Human nature wants others to choose what we choose to validate our choices. I learned a long time ago that validation was something that went on in parking lots or was the result of too many psych classes.

In the old days, there were many limitations. You could spend four hours building a template with DB Master (ah yes, children, I remember Wordstar in CPM that ran on an Apple][!) and in using it you forgot a field. Angst, pain, misery, despair and a good reason to keep razor blades in the bottom desk drawer locked away with the bottle.
The old days also were a real drag when it came to moving data from one application to another. Before the clipboard (the only thing keeping the][family around as far as this humble author is concerned) even though everyone knew text was text was text -- with apologies to G. Stein -- folks convoluted their data structures so that you were locked into using their software for eternity.

For all intents and purposes, if I choose to switch software tomorrow, I can probably move all of my data over to the new application. This brings to light the first epistle of library microcomputing:

The world shall always be better, quicker, and faster in the morning.

Horace Greeley should have been so prophetic.

Now paranoids have been waiting around for the last decade until all the bugs get worked out of everything so that even idiots can use it. Hate to tell you this, but idiots have been using computers for a lot longer than that. I need only point no further than your mailbox for evidence.

If you fall in this category, regardless if you forgot your mantra, plan to retire this century, or have personal phobias that keep you from handling hardware take a hint from South Pacific and "Wash that paranoia right out of your head."

Assume that you are going to use several dozen word processors in your lifetime. I did a quick count (80 ns + or -) and can name same in the last five years. That doesn't count Electric Pencil or Screenwriter][or Zapwriter from days of yesteryear?

Get the picture Kimosabe?

The Mac has all but wiped out the second epistle of library microcomputing: *The more powerful a piece of software, the tougher it is to learn to use.* I bring this ancient saying to light only to reinforce the concept that what was abnormal is now standard. Darwin's position is clearly understood. Microcomputing has reached the point that I can teach anyone to use a word processor to do virtually all of their work in a half hour. The same applies to database management by adding a half hour. Even the dreaded spreadsheet with an additional hour.

Folks, we are not talking about world shaking stuff here. All the work that has been poured into the development in the last ten years has made the entire universe easier to use and understand. That means you, seated in your comfy chair watching the penguins on the telly, can adopt microcomputer technology to enhance your ability to manage. I could manage 90% of the libraries in this country with an Apple III and Three Easy Pieces. This combination, for those of you new to this part of library land, hasn't been available since 1984. You don't need the quickest, bestest, greatest stuff. You need simple tools that you know how to manipulate.

For lots of reasons, some previously oft-published folks want all powerful software for the masses. I have to laugh at my wife, who spent ungodly numbers of hours learning Word, and an abnormal amount of time every time she wants to create a new document when the word processor in Works will do all she needs to do. A lot of her "learning" curve would have been a "doing" curve.

A Simple Jump Off Point

A long time ago, and pretty far away, a whole bunch of folks set off each spring with wagons and horses and were headed to Silicon Valley or Bust. If you play the MECC version, stock up on food and clothing and are a pretty decent hunter along the way, you survive.

My recommendation to folks is to start with something like Microsoft Works. This is an integrated program, with word processing, data base, spreadsheet, and communications software all in the same package. Why? Because the commands, for the most part are the same across the various applications. The touch, the feel, and the smell of the applications are pretty much the same so that the beginner can lessen the mental morass of "What application am I in now?" Slowly but surely you will grow out of this simple world, for some things can be better done by more sophisticated packages. You will know you are at that point when you can't get the software to sort, report, or print the way you want.

If you stick with microcomputing, you will develop a greater need. You may need a more sophisticated database, or page production software or stuff to outline with. But when you get to that point, you will very clearly know what it is you want because you've done a enough on your own to know it. Hacker, byte thyself!

Finally Sunlight

Before we begin our generic discussion of the three basic tools, there is one final point of philosophical minutia that must be expressed. Don't start doing esoteric exercises from some handbook.

Learn enough about the software to get it up and running. Then start using it for stuff you have to do. After all, the only thing library school taught all of us was how to catalog. We had to learn how to manage our libraries on our own.

Next Time: *When Logic and Proportion or The Three Basic Tools.*

AppleWorks Tips from NAUG

AppleWorks users can now get a free copy of "Our Ten Favorite AppleWorks Tips", a popular article that appeared in a recent issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*, the monthly newsletter published by the National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG). The article describes how to use templates, multiple printers, cursor movement commands, Group Begin/Group End commands, and other ideas that help users get more from AppleWorks.

Readers should send a self-addressed business-size envelope with 52¢ postage to:

AppleWorks Tips
NAUG
Box 87453
Canton, MI 48187
313/454-1115

LOOKING FOR SOFTWARE AND BOOK REVIEWERS

We're updating our list of software and book reviewers. If you interested in reviewing software packages or books for the *Apple Library Users Group Newsletter*, please fill this out and send it to us. Previous experience is not necessary - only a willingness to do the job! If you're interested, please fill out the following form and return it to ALUG.

Name ____________________
Library ____________________
Address____________________
City, State, Zip ____________________ Phone ____________
E-Mail: ____________________ Fax: ____________________
I am interested in reviewing: Software ________ Books _________ Both ___________
For Software Reviewers, please list your computer (Apple IIe, GS, Mac 512, Mac II etc.) and subject area:
Apple II Family ____________________ Mac Family ____________________
List any peripherals (i.e. CD-ROM drives, scanners, trackballs, etc.____________________
____
Subject Area (be as specific as possible)____________________
____
____
____
(for example, education, cataloging, library skills, graphics, HyperCard, online searching, etc.)
THANKS!

Please return to: Apple Library Users Group, 10381 Bandley Drive, Cupertino, CA 95014 Fax: 408/725-8502

BOOK REVIEWS

Selling the Dream

Reviewed by Bill Vaccaro

I'm an evangelist. An evangelist for using Macintosh computers in libraries.[1] However, no one ever really defined what it takes to be a successful evangelist until now. Guy Kawasaki's new book, *Selling the Dream*, does just that.

Selling the Dream is no ordinary book (though some people will initially perceive it as just another book on sales and management). Then again, the author is not your ordinary business person. For those of you who have not followed the sometimes topsy-turvy world of Apple Computer and Macintosh, Guy Kawasaki was software evangelist for Apple's Macintosh Division. His job was to promote Macintosh by selling the idea to thousands of potential software developers. Later, he left Apple to become president of ACIUS, maker of 4th Dimension, a high-end relational database management program for Macintosh. Today, he is best known, among other things, as a columnist for *MacUser* magazine and author of the highly-entertaining *The Macintosh Way*.

In this book, Kawasaki attempts to create a recipe for evangelism and uses his experiences, as well as those of others, to formulate a system for evangelizing just about anything. In addition to his own experiences in evangelizing Macintosh, his book spotlights numerous examples of other organizations and companies, such as the Sierra Club, The Body Shop, Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc., Windham Hill Productions, and the Mazda Miata.

He defines evangelism as "the process of selling a dream." For him,

> *"Selling a dream means transforming a vision—that is, an insight that is not yet perceptible to most people—into a cause and getting people to share that cause. Thus evangelism is the purest form of selling because it involves sharing ideas, insights, and hope in contrast to exchanging goods or services for money."*

He defines a cause as the "*raison d'être* for evangelism." According to Kawasaki, causes do five things: Embody a vision, make people perform better or feel better about themselves, generate big effects even if it's the majority of a small group, catalyze selfless actions, and polarize people by generating strong feelings about the cause.

The "building blocks" of evangelism, Kawasaki says, consist of the following components: a leader, angels, evangelists, and enemies. A leader is someone who provides the organization or cause with a vision, remedies seemingly impossible problems, and inspires the members of a cause. Angels, on the other hand, are people who share in the vision and provide what Kawasaki calls *wings* — emotional support, expert advice and, occasionally money. If angels provide the wings to protect and sustain the cause, evangelists provide the shoulders. To Kawasaki, they are committed to the cause, they "believe and then set out to further the cause," are people the multitudes will follow, and are willing to listen and learn. Finally, no cause can exist without enemies. According to the author, there are four kinds: tactical enemies, conceptual enemies,

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good enemies, bad enemies. Tactical enemies provide legitimacy to your cause and rally members around it. In addition, they provide quantifiable milestones (such as reducing your enemy's market share), and, in addition, help your cause defeat conceptual enemies. Kawasaki defines conceptual enemies as forces such as ignorance or fear. As an example, he cites Fox Software as a tactical enemy to ACIUS. However, both Fox and ACIUS share a conceptual enemy: that of ignorance among computer users that Macintoshes are capable of managing databases. Finally, there are good and bad enemies, for example, Apple vs. IBM or Claris vs. Microsoft. Good enemies are considered tactical enemies that you want to face because they are usually "big, rich and arrogant." Bad enemies are to be avoided. They are usually as hungry and zealous as your own cause and "may drag you into a war that you cannot win."

Kawasaki explores how to become an evangelist. He looks at how to find a cause and discusses why people go ahead and join causes. He also speaks about part-time evangelism, or getting involved with a cause as an extracurricular activity.

The remainder of the book involves the actual process of successfully evangelizing your cause, from developing a plan and defining your mission, to the nitty gritty of raising funds and presenting your cause to other people to convince them to buy into it.

The last two chapters deal with two controversial issues: evangelizing the opposite sex and the ethics of evangelism. One is forced to question the choice of the former; it is in typical Kawasaki style, brash and humorous (as is the rest of the book) but one has to wonder whether it should have been included in the first place. The chapter on ethics could have been dealt with in a more in-depth fashion. His concept of what he calls a"moral beeper" is an interesting one. Kawasaki's personal philosophy is that most people try to "do the right thing" and know when they are doing wrong. He all too briefly discusses the notions of "business morality" and that the end justifies the means. He does come up with an intriguing test to see if your moral beeper is calibrated properly.

The remainder of the book is a reprint (with Apple's permission) of the Macintosh Product Introduction Plan. He included it because "it illustrates how to balance the fervor and zeal of evangelism with real-world business issues" and hopes that it will be inspiring and useful to others.

If you've read *The Macintosh Way*, the format of this book will be familiar to you. It is sprinkled with hilarious footnotes and anecdotes, as well as exercises for the mind. For librarians who question the book's usefulness with regard to their own situation, he includes a theoretical evangelism plan for libraries based on his experiences with using the Palo Alto (CA) library system. The section entitled "Evangelize Thy Own Company" in Chapter 9 gives some useful ideas on how to evangelize from within which can easily be adapted by librarians.

For anyone interested in promoting a cause, whether it be a product, cause or company (or library for that matter), *Selling the Dream* is a welcome addition to any book shelf or library.

1. My first evangelism effort was in 1984 to convince my wife (then online services coordinator at the University of Illinois at Chicago library) to persuade her superiors to purchase a Macintosh and an Imagewriter I to use as a smart terminal for online searching. Of course, I had ulterior motives. I fell in love with Macs when I first saw them in the pages of the premier issue of *MacWorld*. I sought them out in computer stores. I persuaded sales people to give me demonstrations and let me play with it by letting them think they were going to make a sale. I knew that what type of computer my wife's library bought would affect the purchase of what we would buy for home

use. So I told her how easy the Mac was to use. I took her to the same computer stores so she could have the opportunity to play with it. I convinced her that she could search to her heart's content with MacTerminal (remember MacTerminal?). She finally bought my argument and UIC bought its first Mac. To my knowledge, the library is still using it for online searching. Now that she had a Mac at work, it was easy to convince her that we needed one for home use, too. So in December 1984, we took the plunge and bought a Mac 128K and an ImageWriter I. The rest is history...

Selling the Dream
by Guy Kawasaki

Published by:
Harper Collins
Publishers
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022

Date: 1991

Price: $19.95

REVIEW

Quick Reference Guide to Microsoft Word for the Apple Macintosh

Reviewed by Manny Roizen

Long a believer in that insight that all manuals should be written by those with IQs of just under 100 & not by prodigies or geniuses or mavens , I've learned to use Word 4.0 with the help of the Cobb Group's *Word 4.0 Companion* plus my question-answerer mentor, Jerry Raddatz, BMUG Library co-director. And so I welcomed this *Quick Reference Guide* as an efficient silent question-answerer.

The Introduction of *Quick Reference Guide to Microsoft Word for the Apple Macintosh* states that in this "alphabetic, action-oriented reference guide" you "simply look up common terms . . . as you would in a dictionary". So I did.

I looked up Style Sheets & found a world of condensed & concentrated manual-style directions — complete with notes & references to related topics. I was delighted with all the information and the technique with which it was imparted.

I then looked up, alphabetically, Defaults -- and couldn't find that listing. . .nor could I find some of my other favorites: Icons, Macros, Keyboard, Mouse, Commands, Function Keys, Navigation, AutoMac. There is no Table of Contents in the front of this book, nor is there an Index at the back — what dictionary has both? However, the back of this 135-page paperback does contain generously detailed appendices: The Keyboard, Index to Menu Commands, & an Alphabetic Index to Menu Commands .

Lisa Ann Jacobs, the author of this guide, has thoughtfully listed a sequence of topics to be read first by those who are new to Microsoft Word.

Manny Roizen *is a retired Sales Promotion Director, College English Teacher, & Newspaper Book Reviewer. He has also been a GREAT BOOKS Leader and is a contributor to the Berkeley Macintosh Users Group Semi-Annual Newsletters. He has an MA from Harvard College and is the Publisher/Editor of BUSH LEAGUE NEWS Newsletter. He is also the husband of a retired librarian. Manny can be reached at 117 Nineteenth Street, Apt. 6C, Oakland, CA 94612.*

On the back cover is the suggestion to "keep this reference guide next to your computer as a great source of quick refreshers of instant answers to your Word questions". I would like to do that and I would — if only all Word features were included in the alphabetic listings; hopefully the Second Edition will list them all.

Quick Reference Guide to Microsoft Word for the Apple Macintosh
by Lisa Ann Jacobs

Published by:
Microsoft Press
A Division of Microsoft Corporation
16011 NE 36th Way, Box 97017
Redmond, WA 98073-9717

Date: 1989

Price: $5.95US £4.95UK $8.95 AUS

REVIEW

Connections: New Ways of Working in the Networked Organization

Reviewed by Phil Shapiro

From the railroad to the automobile to the telephone, new technology always give rise to unpredicted social consequences. The railroad gave rise to urbanization; the automobile to suburban sprawl; the telephone, horror of all horrors, to "intrusive communication." (Imagine the gall of having to interrupt your precious work/family time to answer some telemarketer's plea.)

A fascinating new book, *Connections: New Ways of Working in the Networked Organization*, explores the social consequences, both favorable and unfavorable, of electronic mail. Written by two social scientists, this book is a must read for anyone interested in the psychological/sociological dimension of telecommunications.

The opening remarks in the Introduction frame the central themes of the book. "[Telecommunications networks] do not simply cross space and time; they also can cross hierarchical and departmental barriers, change standard operating procedures, and reshape organizational norms. They can create entirely new options in organizational behavior and structure. How will these technologies influence and change organizations? Does a computer network make work groups more effective? ... What problems do these technologies alleviate -- and what problems do they create?"

In conducting their research, the authors visited a handful of "well-established electronic communities" within corporations, universities, and

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the financial industry. In the past fifteen years electronic mail has become a standard mode of communications at most large companies. So it's to be expected that most of the discussion in this book focuses on e-mail in the workplace (rather than on telecommunications in general).

The opening chapter of the book discusses how earlier technologies -- the railroad, the telephone, the typewriter -- brought with them significant changes in social interactions. For instance, the railroad allowed city workers the chance to live in the suburbs and commute, thereby creating a new social creature, the suburban family. Likewise, the typewriter greatly expanded the number of women in the workforce (albeit in a non-liberating work role). And the telephone spawned such social wonders as teenage chat-sessions and telemarketing.

What intrigues the authors is how the nature of the medium can influence the content of the message. Electronic mail tends to resemble the spoken word far more than the written word. The medium itself seems to encourage frankness and openness.

Such frankness and openness can be both a good and bad thing: "Electronic messages are often startlingly blunt, and electronic discussions can escalate rapidly into name calling and epithets, behavior that computer buffs call 'flaming'." Within a company's e-mail network, people will send out public electronic notices in a "tone of voice" that they would never use for a printed memo. The authors explain that one explanation for this phenomenon is the perceived ephemerality of e-mail.

At another place in the book the authors explain how e-mail serves to both connect and buffer people from one another. How e-mail serves to connect requires little explanation. E-mail buffers people from one another by allowing people to read and respond to messages at their own convenience. Unlike the telephone, e-mail is a non-disruptive communications medium. But like the telephone, it can be instantaneously fast when needed.

Several pages of the book are devoted to analyzing how e-mail supplants the use of phone communication. Given the central role of phone communication in modern social and business practices, the authors could have devoted a little more attention to this topic. However, the bibliography cites several articles and books that probe this topic further. (See the *Juicy Sounding References* at the end of this review.)

Yet another section of the book examines how e-mail can serve as a "broadcast" or "publishing" medium. E-mail messages can be sent to groups of people just as easily as to individuals. When technology makes it as convenient to broadcast your ideas to three hundred people as to one person, a whole new question arises in the mind of a message sender. "Should I send this message out broadly or narrowly?" There could be many instances when widespread "broadcasting" of a message or notice would do more harm than good. But identifying those instances is no easy matter.

On the other side of the coin, receiving and dealing with broadcast messages is no piece of cake either. If you receive eighty internal company messages a day in your e-mail mailbox, you need to have a system of sorting through the essential private communications from the less essential public communications.

One creative solution to this problem has been set up at Tandem Computers. Tandem has set up an e-mail system that parallels the U.S. Mail system, with your incoming mail being already presorted into first-class, second-class, and third-class mail.

First-class mail includes communications from your boss and close colleagues. Second-class mail includes communications from people you don't deal with regularly or personally. And third-class mail includes announcements of company social functions and the like. Taking a lesson from the disruptive effects of the telephone, Tandem's e-mail system only "delivers" second-class and third-class mail after 5 PM each day, so as not to provide any distractions from priority work-related communications.

Another solution to dealing with large volumes of incoming e-mail is to set up a "software filter" that will automatically sort the incoming mail into various folders. But knowing which folders to set up, and which mail to delegate to which folder, is a judgment call that could vex even Solomon. (Assuming Solomon used e-mail to solicit views on what to do with the baby problem on his hands.)

Other topics touched upon in this book include how e-mail can help break down rigid management structures. The technology itself is an "equalizing" force, since anyone can easily communicate with anyone in the company. In a larger sense, computer networks can be liberating on a political level as well: "In a democracy, people believe that everyone should be included on equal terms in communication; no one should be excluded from the free exchange of information.... New communication technology is surprisingly consistent with the Western image of democracy."

Communications lies at the core of our social, business, and political structure. Book s such as this one help illuminate a facet of modern communications that is seldom examined in other places. This book provides a good overview and starting point for thinking about some of these issues. More detailed writing on these topics is sure to follow in the near future.

One of the most interesting facets of this book is its exhaustive bibliography listing books, scholarly articles, and unpublished manuscripts relating to the general themes of communication technology's effect on social relations. There must be close to 300 citations in the 18-paged "references" section. Of these 300, here are 18 of the juicier sounding citations.

Juicy Sounding References

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Connections: New Ways of Working in the Networked Organization
by Lee Sproull and Sara Kiesler

Published by:
The MIT Press

Date: 1991, 212 pages

Price: $19.95

ISBN: 0-262-19306-X

REVIEW

The Macintosh Bible Guide to System 7

Reviewed by Larry B. Hlvasa

C'mon now, are you one of the holdouts? Have you made the switch? Are you still waiting and wondering about the long awaited, recently released system upgrade for the Macintosh? Do you find yourself mumbling aloud: "Will *my* software be compatible? Are the new features something *I* need? What's all the hoopla about?"

Since it's May, 1991 release, System 7.0 for the Macintosh has gotten a lot of press -- in the Macintosh world and beyond. Opinions have ranged from "not an earth-shaking revolution" to "an upgrade as significant for Mac users as Windows 3.0 was for Intel-based microcomputer users." Maybe you're like me, comfortable in your System 6.05 world, and unwilling to be a test pilot for the new system. On the other hand, maybe we're missing a great flight? How's a person to decide whether to upgrade or not?

Well, the small press publishers of the best-selling Macintosh book of all time, *The Macintosh Bible* (over 453,000 copies in print) have come up with a nice, succinct little volume that may provide you with a cheap means of making a decision. It's called: *The Macintosh Bible Guide to System 7*, and, get this -- it's only $12! Now, when's the last time you bought a computer book for under $20? What a bargain!

I found a lot to like in this little book of 209 pages. First of all, I loved the fact that it has only 209 pages. Whew! Aren't you getting sick of computer tomes of 900, 950 or even 1000+ pages? True, you usually don't have to read these things cover-to-cover. God forbid! But I still find myself looking away when I come across a 900-page behemoth. I see one of those and I find myself recollecting Samuel Johnson's words: "I have

Larry B. Hlavsa *is the Assistant Supervisor of the Business & Science Room at the St. Paul Public Library, 90 West 4th St., St. Paul, MN 55102 612/292-6176.*

made this letter longer than normal because I lacked the time to make it short." Book authors must be telling their publishers the same thing: "I have made this book longer than normal because I lacked the time to make it short." Argh.

Aside from being mercifully short, *The Macintosh Bible Guide to System 7* is readable, well-organized, has a glossary, and for you people out there who hate reading manuals, a usable and thorough 32-page index. So what's not to like? Well, at times the book seemed almost too succinct. For example, the chapter on "System 7 At a Glance" was too brief, even if it was meant as an overview. And the solitary page on "Should You Upgrade?" although well written, just didn't satisfy my longing for reassurance: i.e. is my software going to be one of the few incompatible packages?" But I don't want to mislead you, I found this little volume an excellent introduction to System 7 at a refreshingly fair price.

Incidentally, you'll have plenty of choices if you're in the market to buy a book explaining the new Mac operating system. There are currently nine other books either in-print or forthcoming on System 7. Here's a list with the necessary ordering information:

Title: *The ABC's of the Macintosh System 7*
Author: Bryan, Marvin
Publisher: Sybex
Publication Date: July 91
Price: $22.95
ISBN: 0-89588-868-8

Title: *How to Use Macintosh System 7*
Author: Manthei & Assoc. Staff; Young, Natalie B.-Editor
Publisher: FlipTrack
Publication Date: 1991
Price: $119.00 incls. 4 cassettes & document disk
ISBN: 0-917792-86-6

Title: *The Little System 7 Book*
Author: Nelson, Kay
Publisher: Peachpit Press
Publication Date: June 91
Price: $12.95
ISBN: 0-938151-48-7

Title: *Macintosh System 7 Companion*
Author: Michel, Steve
Publisher: Busn One Irwin
Publication Date: June 91
Price: $24.95
ISBN: 1-55623-489-9

Title: *Macintosh System 7.0 Handbook*
Author: Goodman, Danny
Publisher: Bantam
Publication Date: Oct 91
Price: $24.95
ISBN: 0-553-35485-X

Title: *Macworld Guide to System 7.0*
Author: Poole, Lon
Publisher: IDG Bks
Publication Date: May 1991
Price: $24.95
ISBN: 1-878058-16-9

Title: *The System 7 Book: Getting the Most from Your New Macintosh Operating System*
Author: Danuloff, Craig
Publisher: Ventana Press
Publication Date: 1991
Price: $22.95
ISBN: 0-940087-49-9

Title: *System 7 Revealed*
Author: Meadow, Anthony
Publisher: Addison-Wesley
Publication Date: 1991
Price: $22.95
ISBN: 0-201-55040-7

Title: *Using System 7 for the Macintosh*
Author: Rahn, Lavonna S.
Publisher: Que
Publication Date: Sept 91
Price: $24.95
ISBN: 0-88022-772-9

Well, I'll end here and leave you with the thought: "I have made this review longer than normal because I lacked the time to make it short." Actually, I've got to get back to this 1000-page computer manual I'm working on....

Macintosh Bible Guide to System 7
by Charles Rubin

Published by:
Goldstein & Blair
Box 7635
Berkeley, CA 94707

ISBN: 0-940235-21-8

Date: May, 1991

Cost: $12.00

REVIEW

Microsoft Word Training Video

Reviewed by John Davis

Word is one of MacAcademy's non-interactive video training programs designed to instruct the use of the word processing program Microsoft Word. The promotional literature suggests that the use of the video will reduce the need to read the program manual and it very well may.

The video will take a couple hours of viewing time and is intended for the novice Macintosh user with little or no knowledge of word processing or Microsoft Word. The author, Randy Smith, does assume in his presentation that the viewer has a basic working knowledge of the Mac. He also suggests that the viewer not try to follow along with their computer on, but simply to sit and watch as each aspect of the program is discussed. The unfortunate aspect of this suggestion is that it is not made in the introduction, but in closing comments of the video. As long as I'm on the introduction, I will mention that it is far too long. The discussion of the differences between word processing and desktop publishing could easily have been handled in a few sentences but it took the author five or ten minutes of rambling to make his point. I felt the introduction was the most unacceptable and useless part of a generally well done video.

In the video, you will learn word processing tips, selecting (for deleting, moving text, and for font, style and size changes), ruler and margin settings, tab & tables, spell checking, glossary, printing tips, page and print previewing, and key caps. Each topic is listed on the back of the video jacket for fast and easy reference. The author presents each content area with a pleasant voice and an easy to follow style, allowing for a good understanding of the discussed topic. He also defines typing and printing terms he will be using early in the video to prevent confusion.

***John Davis** is an Elementary Teacher and Video & Macintosh Consultant to Beverly Hickey at the Keeseville Elementary School Library, Main Street, Keeseville, New York 12944. 518/834-9382.*

The author begins each segment by explaining how each of the procedures is used, but then he goes on to give an example of when you might use it. He suggests the best type fonts to use with a laser printer and a dot matrix printer and suggested the following rule of thumb. He explained that fonts with city names will usually look better on an Imagewriter and fonts with non-city names usually look better on a laser printer. I found tips such as these to be very helpful. He also discusses a number of short cuts that are equally as helpful and make using a word processor far more effective. One example was to use the < and > keys to increase and decrease selected font sizes without having to use the pull down menu.

I have taken a number of computer courses through our local teacher center and I find that I learn much better if I am trying each step or procedure as the instructor is discussing it. With this in mind, I would suggest that the publisher send a data disk of Randy's Ready Reference with each video to allow for a more interactive teaching-learning process. One of the draw backs of a video is the fact that you can not ask a question if a topic is not completely clear. As a result it may be necessary to view the video more than once or twice. It would also be helpful to include page references from the manual in the table of contents on the video jacket.

Over 50% of all Mac users use Microsoft Word as their word processing program. I am in the 50% that has not chosen it as my front line program for word processing. However, after viewing the tape, I felt comfortable enough to use Microsoft Word to write this review.

I found MacAcademy's Video Word to be educational, easy to follow, and rather painless way to learn the use of a new computer program. This video would be an excellent addition to the computer reference section of a school or business.

Microsoft Word Video Training Video

Published by:
Moonbeam Publications, Inc.
18530 Mack Avenue
Grosse Point, MI 48236

Author & Presenter:
Randall D. Smith
President of Florida Marketing International, Inc.

Date: 1990

Cost: $49.00

SOFTWARE REVIEWS

Magic MacSquare

Reviewed by William K. Gifford

Magic MacSquare was designed to create "magic square" puzzles for use in an educational environment as an alternative for a crossword puzzles or word search puzzles. The puzzles formed are intrinsically a matching exercise. Clues are matched with answers. If completed correctly, the students will "discover" a magic number for their puzzle.

The flexibility of the program is what makes Magic MacSquare exciting! I have made puzzles that would be appropriate for used at the kindergarten level and puzzles for application with high school subjects. The teacher determines the clues, answers, and size of the puzzle. Puzzles from 3 x 3 cubes to 5 x 5 cubes (9, 16, or 25 clues and answers) may be formed. The program also has the capability to allow the user to integrate "foils" into the puzzles. "Foils" are an extra answer that have no corresponding clues, and they are designed to "foil" or confuse the person trying to solve the puzzle.

Magic MacSquare is not a game to be played on screen. It is designed for teachers to produce a master copy that can be reproduced for use as a handout, slide, transparency, or chalk board exercise. The directions are somewhat limited and frustrating at times, but those deficiencies are quickly overcome with a little experimenting. (Suggestion: Print an example of one of the puzzles provided as well as its key to see an illustration of what the final product will look like. Also, if you use numbers as answers, don't use the same number twice!)

Enterprising teachers will find Magic MacSquare a useful tool to add to their bag of tricks.

Magic MacSquare

Published by:
Hirschfelt Software
PO Box 215
Sheridan, NY 14135

Type: Educational

Cost: $34.95

Version: 1.0

Minimum Hardware/System Software Requirements:
Macintosh Plus or higher with one megabyte of memory and System 6.0.2 or later

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William K. Gifford *is the administrator for Lourdes Academy, a Catholic High School and is a member of an educational technology consortium that sponsors a major yearly computer convention for educators. Mr. Gifford may be reached at 110 N. Sawyer St., Oshkosh, WI 54901. 414/235-5670*

REVIEW

Svinga: A Multimedia Journey Through Zimbabwe

Reviewed by Rebecca Jackson

Svinga offers a good example of what can be done to introduce students, young and old, to a new country and culture. The program is based on information from *The Encyclopedia of Zimbabwe* and provides text, graphics, and sound in a simple HyperCard environment.

The producers, Media Technology from Harare, Zimbabwe, have made the program very easy to use, so that even computer novices will not have problems with it. From the first screen, the user can move to general information about how the program was produced, instructions for using the system, explanations for the icons used, introductions to the people who produced the system, and credits for the text, music, and bibliography.

The information on Zimbabwe is divided into stacks for agriculture, animals, arts, culture, economics, geography, history, infrastructure, mining, and tourism. Within each of these groupings, there are several other subdivisions, providing the user with the ability to go through the database like a book, or

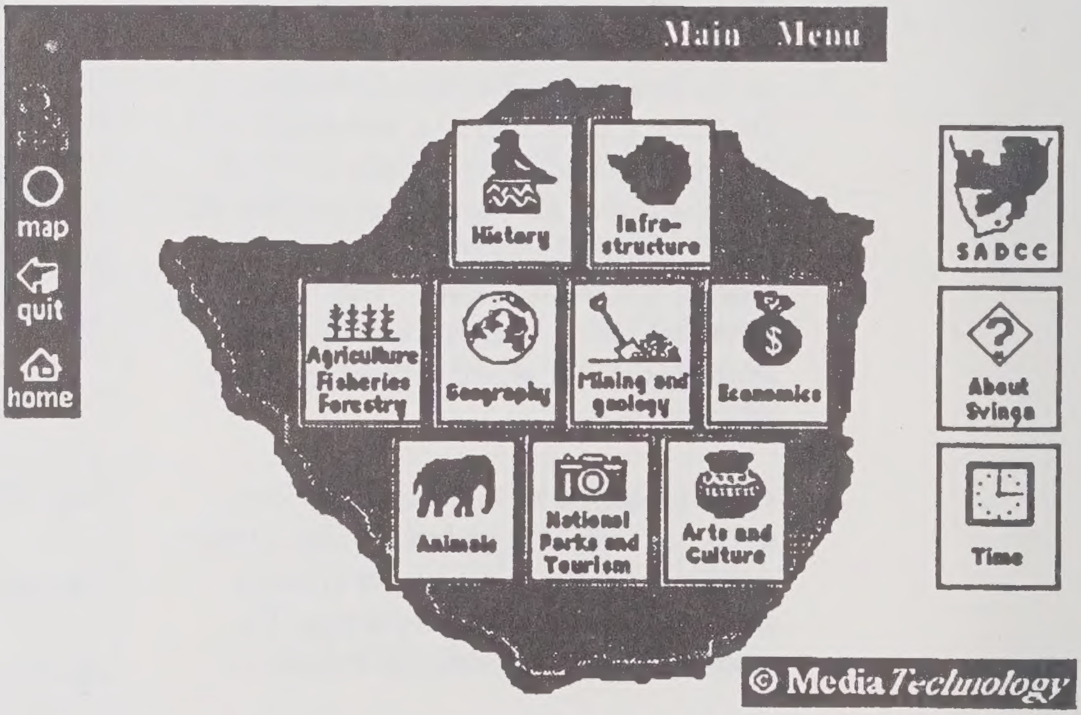
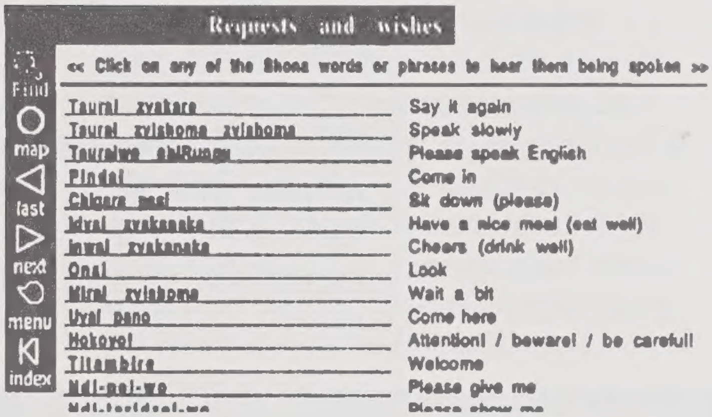

Main Menu
map
quit
home
History
Infra-structure
SADCC
Agriculture Fisheries Forestry
Geography
Mining and geology
Economics
About Svinga
Animals
National Parks and Tourism
Arts and Culture
Time
© Media Technology

Figure 1: Svinga's main menu screen showing the stack divisions.

Rebecca Jackson *is Coordinator for Library Instruction for the University of Maryland at College Park Libraries. She has worked with HyperCard, CD-ROM, and other computer assisted instruction programs for use in library user education. Rebecca can be reached at UMCP Libraries, University of Maryland, College Park MD 20742-7011. 301/405-9187.*

to move around within the different subdivisions, concentrating on one particular aspect of the subject. For example, one could move from information about elephants to details of the Zambezi Valley, where elephants are common. From there, it is possible to look at information relating to botany, geography, or any other topic on the Valley.

The information included is practical as well as informational. For instance, there are samples of over fifty Shona phrases which are not only translated, as is shown below, but are also spoken when the user clicks on them.


Find
map
last
next
menu
index

Requests and wishes

<< Click on any of the Shona words or phrases to hear them being spoken >>

Taurai zvakare	Say it again
Taurai zvishoma zvishoma	Speak slowly
Tauraiwo chiRungu	Please speak English
Pindai	Come in
Chigara pasi	Sit down (please)
Idyai zvakanaka	Have a nice meal (eat well)
Inwai zvakanaka	Cheers (drink well)
Onai	Look
Mirai zvishoma	Wait a bit
Uyai pano	Come here
Hokoyo!	Attention! / beware! / be careful!
Titambire	Welcome
Ndi-pei-wo	Please give me
Ndi-taridzei-wo	Please show me

Figure 2:

Shona phrases. When you click on a phrase, you hear it spoken

In the stack on National Parks and Tourism, there are listings of places to stay within the various cities and the addresses for various national parks. Maps, like the one below, are often given to help locate various sites within the country.

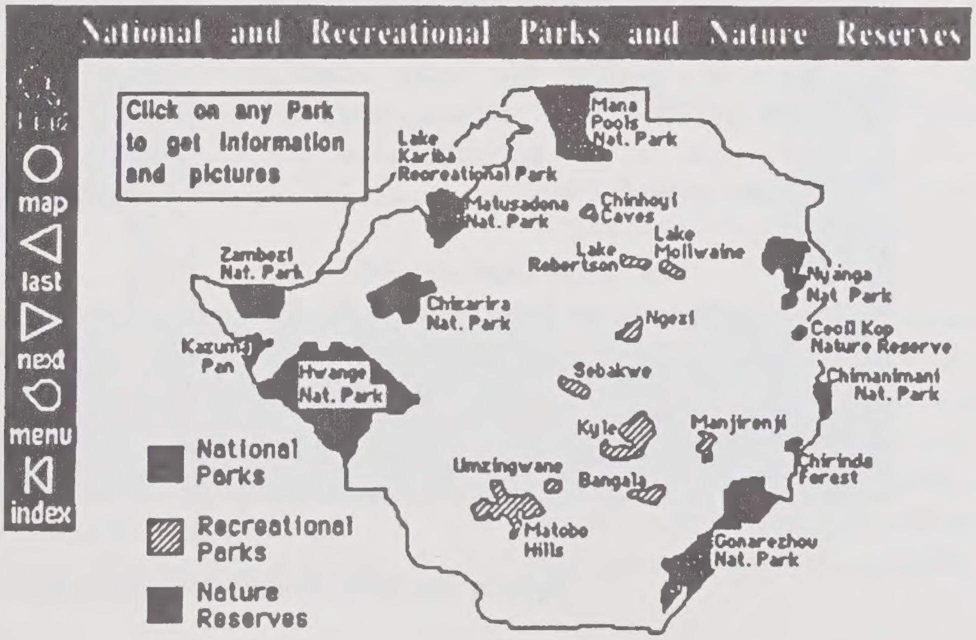

National and Recreational Parks and Nature Reserves
Find
map
last
next
menu
index
Click on any Park to get information and pictures
Mana Pools Nat. Park
Lake Kariba Recreational Park
Matusadona Nat. Park
Chinhoyi Caves
Lake Robertson
Lake Mcllwaine
Zambezi Nat. Park
Chizarira Nat. Park
Nyanga Nat Park
Ngezi
Cecil Kop Nature Reserve
Kazuma Pan
Hwange Nat. Park
Sebakwe
Chimanimani Nat. Park
Kyle
Manjirenji
Chirinda Forest
Umzingwane
Bangala
Matobo Hills
Gonarezhou Nat. Park
National Parks
Recreational Parks
Nature Reserves

Figure 3:

One of many maps from which the user can go to specific locations.

The information is primarily text; but wherever possible the producers have included graphics, as shown on the next page. In several places one can view slide shows, such as in the stack on architecture. Sometimes the user has the ability to enlarge the graphic to cover the whole screen, rather than just a segment of the screen. Many of the animals, art graphics, and architecture examples can be enlarged to get a better picture of the sample..

Capitalizing on HyperCard capabilities, the producers have made it possible for users to search for words or word phrases within or among stacks. Thus, you can search for elephants in the animal stack and then look in the National Parks stack for elephants in the various parks. If the word or word string is not found, the program takes you back to where the search began.

In addition to the information about Zimbabwe, there is also some information about the Southern African Development Coordination Council (SADCC), which includes Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Nambia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

The program could be made more interesting by utilizing more of the capabilities of hypermedia, such as video and quality sound. Also, for those of us who are grammar purists, there are a number of usage and grammar errors, such as the use of "countries" rather than "country's" and spelling errors such as "nonetheless." On the whole, this program is a good example of what can be done to market and inform users about a country, with fairly simple equipment needs and almost no computer experience necessary on the user's part. This program offers an interesting method for finding out encyclopedic information about a country, allowing the user to follow their interests and to search for information on given aspects of the country. I think it should serve as a good example for other HyperCard programs of its nature.

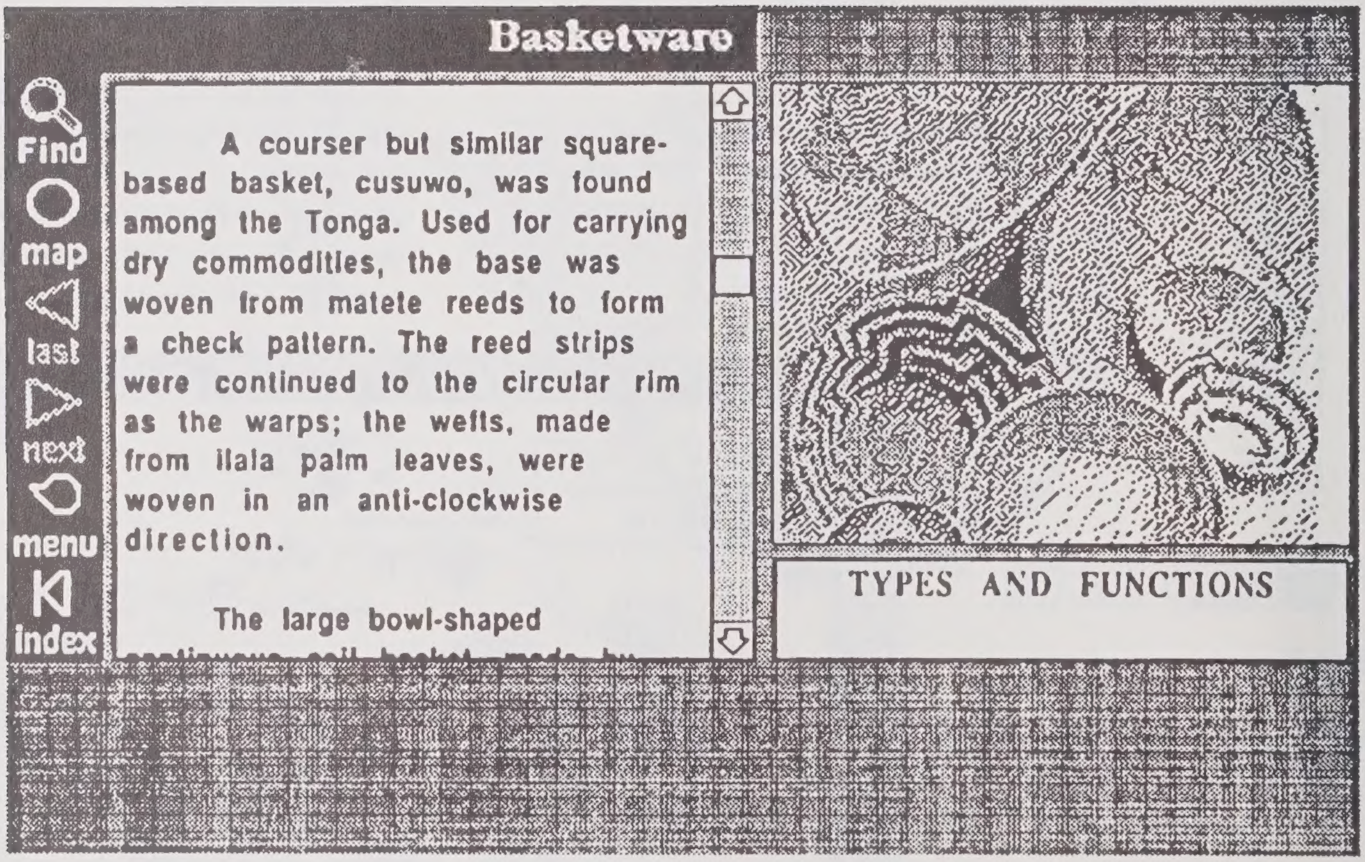
Svinga: A Multimedia Journey Through Zimbabwe

Distributed by:
CD-ROM, Inc.
1667 Cole Blvd. Suite 400
Golden CO 80401
303/231-9373
Fax: 303/231-9581
Compuserve: 72007,544

Type: HyperCard Encyclopedia

Cost: $99.00

Minimum hardware/system software required:
Macintosh Plus; System 4.1
Apple CD SC or compatible drive



Basketware

A courser but similar square-based basket, cusuwo, was found among the Tonga. Used for carrying dry commodities, the base was woven from matete reeds to form a check pattern. The reed strips were continued to the circular rim as the warps; the wefts, made from ilala palm leaves, were woven in an anti-clockwise direction.

The large bowl-shaped

Figure 5: Many screens also display photographs and graphics

REVIEW

StackRunner!

Reviewed by Bill Vaccaro

Back in the good ol' days (August 1987 to November 1990, to be exact), distributing HyperCard stacks was easy. HyperCard was bundled with all Macs. It was distributed via user groups and even came with some commercial stack offerings such as Reports and Focal Point. The release of HyperCard 2.x along with the transfer of title from Apple to Claris has changed all this, creating problems for those of us who wish to distribute our 2.x stacks to a wide audience but who have discovered that not everyone has gotten their $49 upgrade. The alternative was Aldus SuperCard. It allowed users to convert their HyperCard 1.2.x stacks into SuperCard "projects". And it added not only 8-bit color but the ability to create standalone runtime applications. Alas, SuperCard was pricey ($299) and, also, excruciatingly slow on 68000 based Macs (Plus, SE, Classic).

If you've found yourself in that predicament, Symmetry Software's new program, StackRunner!, may be the answer. StackRunner! is a program that installs an engine into your HyperCard stack, allowing your 1.2.x and 2.x stacks to become double-clickable standalone applications. This "engine" supports a limited set of HyperCard commands and features, including cut, copy and paste, "hot text" (HyperCard 2.x stacks only), multiple scrollable and resizable windows, stylized text (HyperCard 2.x stacks only), the "dial" command, navigation commands, and "find", as well as browsing, editing and printing tools. A limited number of visual effects, selection tools, global and local variables, user defined handlers are supported as well as a limited set of external commands.

Installation of the runtime engine adds approximately 185K to each stack that is converted to StackRunner! format. Standalones only require 250K RAM to run as opposed to one MB or more for HyperCard.

Installing StackRunner! is easy. Just choose install from the File menu (Figure 1). StackRunner! will ask you to choose if you want to include a "Convert to Stack" menu command. This allows the user to convert a StackRunner! application back to a HyperCard stack. Also included on the installer disk is an online manual/help stack, also in StackRunner! format, which may be freely distributed with your converted stacks.

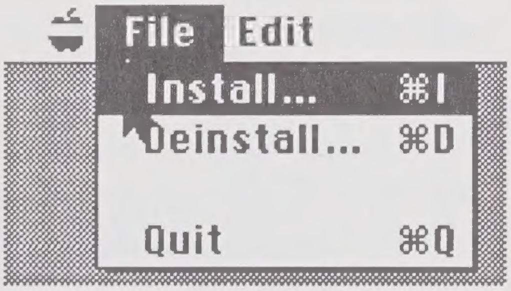


Figure. 1: Choose "Install" from the File menu to insert the StackRunner! engine in a HyperCard stack.

The printed user's manual is well written and contains useful chapters on using HyperTalk commands including a list of all commands and handlers supported by the StackRunner! engine, as well as developing stacks for StackRunner! At the end is a concise bibliography of books on HyperCard scripting and writing XCMDs.

Bill Vaccaro, *a founding member of the Knots Landing Special Interest Group on AppleLink, is Assistant Head of Social Sciences and History and the ever-busy Sulzer Regional Library in Chicago, Illinois. He also collaborates with Ed Valauskas on the Macintoshed Libraries series. You can reach Bill at 312/ 728-8652 or electronically at AppleLink: Vaccaro.b, CompuServe: 76266,147 or ALUG Online on the WELL: bvaccaro.*

Registered users of StackRunner! may freely distribute non-commercial "freeware" StackRunner! applications. Shareware and commercial users are required to pay a yearly royalty fee of $150 per stackware application.

Because StackRunner! uses a subset of the HyperTalk scripting language, there is no support for HyperCard 2.x features such as custom menus, floating palettes. In addition, some standard HyperCard features are not supported. For instance, you can't create new cards in a runtime stack. When dealing with unsupported commands, StackRunner! will simply ignore them. I tried this on a copy of the stack version of *Macintoshed Libraries 4* and, sure enough, it ignored certain HyperTalk commands that I had built into the stack, including the custom menus and floating palettes. However, if you create a stack with StackRunner! in mind, you should have no problems.

Is StackRunner! worth it? A qualified yes. StackRunner! is perfect for informational-type stacks which do not require much user input or modification. If you're a freeware or commercial developer who wants to use HyperCard 2.x's "hot text" but has no need for custom menus or floating palettes, StackRunner! is great as a distribution tool. Freeware users can distribute royalty free, and the current $150 a year royalty is a bargain for commercial developers. For shareware developers, the royalty fee may be a bit too steep considering the general failure of shareware users to live up to their end of the bargain.

Within those limitations, StackRunner! is a solid program and should be considered by anyone contemplating the distribution of informational HyperCard stacks to a wide audience.

StackRunner!

Published by:
Symmetry Corporation
8603 E. Royal Palm Rd.
Suite 110
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
602/998-9106

Type:
HyperCard utility

Cost:
$99.00

Minimum Hardware/System Software Requirements:
Mac Plus/Classic with 1 Mb RAM
and a hard disk drive. System 6.0.5
or later. Use System 7 requires 2 Mb RAM.

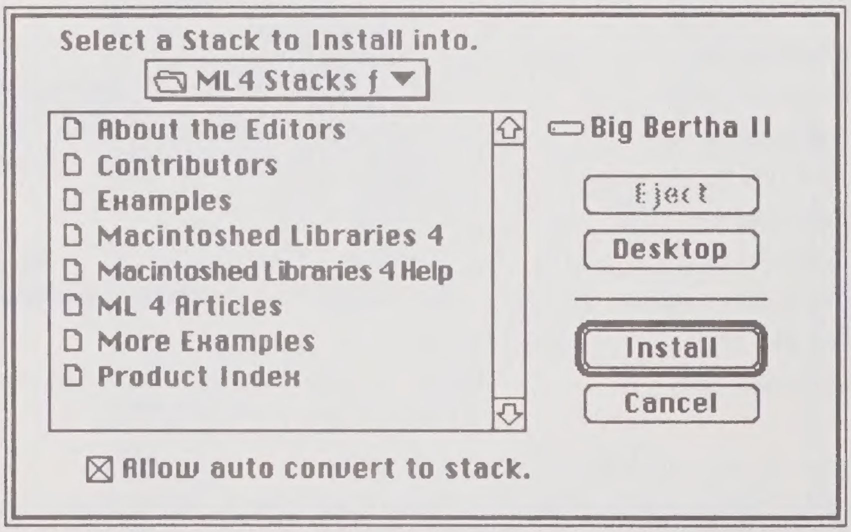

Select a Stack to Install into.
ML4 Stacks ƒ
About the Editors
Contributors
Examples
Macintoshed Libraries 4
Macintoshed Libraries 4 Help
ML 4 Articles
More Examples
Product Index
Big Bertha II
Eject
Desktop
Install
Cancel
☒ Allow auto convert to stack.

Figure 2: Add a "Convert to Stack" menu in a StackRunner! application (via the following dialog box) allows users to convert StackRunner! runtime applications back to HyperCard stacks for modification.

REVIEW

Animation Works

Reviewed by Keith Johnson

When I first sat down to Animation Works 1.0 from Gold Disk, I was doubly excited yet equally frustrated by my introduction to the program. I couldn't get no satisfaction, to paraphrase an old song. First I watched the demonstration video about this new animation program. I got pretty excited by what I was seeing in the video, but I also was pretty confused by what I was hearing. What I was hearing was a steady stream of animation jargon: hierarchical paths, registered motion, ghosting, onion skins, animated mattes, and on and on. Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

Then like a persevering, conscientious student, I hunkered down with the manual, intent on reading from page one on through until I was literate with this animation program. Fighting drowsiness already, I opened the manual to find a "Prologue" which provides a 'brief background' on animation. The eleven-page prologue was not brief enough, however. After reading about man's awareness of movement down through the ages, (starting with wrestlers on Egyptian wall murals, runners on ancient Greek vases, and sequential movements on ancient Japanese scrolls) I made it up to Walt Disney and his first animation studio and Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

Onward, I vowed, feeling refreshed after a quick nap. I pulled out the Animation Works disks, plopped them into the drives on our Mac LC's at school, and waited expectantly to see the color features of our Mac LC finally put to use. Colors, animations, special effects, I knew that I wouldn't, I couldn't fall asleep once I saw . . . "boing" . . . the screen message on my Mac LC with two megabytes of memory told me that it didn't have enough memory for me to see color, much less animation. I was seeing red by this time, or maybe it was the back of my blood-shot eyelids, closed once again . . . Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

Keith Johnson *is the librarian at the New Prague Middle School in New Prague, MN. Along with his usual media duties, he coordinates a weekly video TV news show, a student newspaper (Hightops), a parent newsletter (Crossroads), and keeps trying to learn new programs for the Macintosh to show off to others. Keith can be reached at 405 1st Avenue, NW, New Prague, MN 56071. 612/758-2586.*

Got some satisfaction . . .

A couple of SIMM strips (and a couple of weeks) later, I was fully rested and able to finally load the program, see color and animation, and after my long quest, I found the Animation Works program to be well worth my persistent pursuit. And readers who've read this far into this review probably have the same measure of persistence needed to overcome the initial obstacles to learning the Animation Works program. Your learning efforts will be fully rewarded.

Learning the program was an interesting adventure. When I found the meat of the manual, it was sandwiched in between the eleven-page "Prologue" at the beginning, and the lengthy 110-page "Reference" section in the back, which took up over half of the manual. This reference section goes through all of the menus and the tools, one by one, but doesn't connect real well with the activities of the tutorials earlier in the book.

The helpful, forty-four page tutorial section of the manual was very good at steering me through the intricacies of the program. When I finally created some animations, I was flush with success and patted myself on the back for the incredible animations I'd just created. Never mind that they were simply ten or fifteen second animations that repeated themselves over and over as long as I wanted them to. After getting rolling with the program, I found that I was still glued to the manual, and was dependent on the step-by-step instructions until I was able to repeat the steps a number of times and become familiarized with the necessary commands. Despite the esteem I afforded myself after creating some dizzying animations, I had to be honest and admit to myself that "Johnson, you're still at the 'monkey-see, monkey-do' stage with this program." All users may similarly find incredible inspiration, and incredible humility in learning this program.

Yeah, but can it do . . .

Animation Works is an affordable program that finally brings cel animation (Disney-style animation) to the Mac. And, as I alluded to earlier, Animation Works allows the Mac LC to show off some dazzling color capabilities (provided you have enough memory) with sound. The program also features black and white animations for the Mac Classic.

I've already gone through the possible difficulties in learning to use Animation Works, but . . .

. . . how much fun is it? I had a Huck Finn grin from ear to ear after seeing some of the animations. Part of that grin had to do with realizing the possible things that could be done with the program.

. . . but how useful is it? I still have to question this. The possibilities are many and varied, but will it enhance teacher productivity (the current buzzword in our school), no. Art classes could certainly use it, with its emphasis on frame-by-frame animation.

. . . but how about as a presentation tool? Animation Works would be an excellent presentation tool for teachers or students, and they would love to use it for that, but there's a hitch or two there. Large screen viewers can't do justice to the color, and big screens for the Mac are too expensive for most schools to allow for individual teachers to use in the classroom. I've tried large-group instruction with the Mac, but it's an extra challenge with the limited screen size.

. . . can it import files from other programs? Yes, Animation Works is compatible with popular file formats such as PICS, PICT, SND and Soundedit, which allows you to bring in images and sounds from other Mac programs.

. . . how about as a Hypercard accessory? Yes, Animation Works has a full set of XCMDs for controlling movies from within Hypercard, and that allows for one of its more interesting possibilities.

I wish it could . . .

What I wish I could use it for, but can't, is a video news show. At the New Prague Middle School we have a weekly news show that airs over the local cable channel to the city. Animation Works could really jazz up our program titles, and could be used for all sorts of dazzling effects, but how do you get the Animation Works animations, movies, or special effects to video?

There are stunning possibilities with Animation Works, but there are limits, and those limits are memory and speed. Complex animations approaching a minute in length will bring up out-of-memory messages. Gold Disk offers an Animation Works Accelerator & Actor Pak for $49.95 that will speed up animations and allow more choices for actors. In the basic program there are a mere four actors, and one background (a beach), but a gradient fill option allows all sorts of colorful background possibilities. The sound possibilities are also limited to one selection, which is a bomb exploding.

The basic Animation Works package contains enough visual features to occupy (and bedazzle) any user for a long time, and it's sophisticated enough that it takes some time to become comfortable with all of its features. The best of these features are the Perspective, Rotate, Gravity Path and Magnetize commands. Just a look at some of the options in the "Goodies" pull down menu is intriguing: "History," "Future," "Ghosting," etc.

Earlier I quibbled with the educational usefulness of Animation Works, but as a user, I have to admit that anything this much fun, anything this visually striking, will be used whenever possible.

Animation Works

Published by:
Gold Disk Inc.
P.O. Box 789, Streetsville
Mississauga, Ontario
Canada L5M 2C2

Type: Animation and Graphics Program (8-bit Color)

Cost: $199.95 list (as low as $122 by mail order)

Version: Animation Works 1.0

Minimum hardware/system software required:
Any properly configured Macintosh computer (b/w or color), System 6.0.5 or higher along with color QuickDraw 1.2 for color Macs. A minimum of one megabyte of memory is required for black and white movies, two megabytes recommended for color and more complex animations. One Macintosh 3.5" drive is required, plus a hard disk is recommended for long color movies

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REVIEW

HyperDA II: Keeping All Your Cards on the Table

Reviewed by Stan Frost

HyperDA II (HDA) is a desk accessory which enables users to open and browse HyperCard stacks from within other application documents without the need for HyperCard or more than one megabyte of memory. In addition to using HDA to browse stacks, one can also copy text and graphics to the clipboard, print cards from stacks and have it dial your phone through a modem. I reviewed this program on a Macintosh SE/20 with system 6.0.7 and found it to work very well.

I used HDA with Word 4.0 documents and ProCite 1.34 databases without any problems. HDA is initiated like any other desk accessory by selecting it from the Apple menu. A standard dialog box lists the stacks available for your selection. There is an option to set a specific stack to open when HDA is initiated. Stacks can be displayed in either full-

Stan Frost *is a librarian at California State University, Library, 2000 Jed Smith Dr., Sacramento, CA 95819. 916/278-6775 or Internet sfrost@csus.edu.*

screen card mode or in an adjustable, scrollable window. I found that in working in the confined screen space of the compact Mac, opening a stack within its own window was the easiest method since I could move and size the card window to show just the information I needed. This window has the standard scroll bars and zoom boxes so you can get to any button or field on the card. One suggestion I would make if you anticipate designing your own stacks , such as address files or custom user documentation, to use specifically with HDA would be to make sure that important navigation buttons not be placed along the edges of the cards. This avoids the problem of loosing access to these buttons when the card is displayed in window mode and is scrolled. As an example, I found it frustrating using HDA's own user manual stack in window mode. When the window was sized, access to its navigation buttons, which were tabs at the bottom of the screen, was temporarily lost until you scrolled to them.

Being able to consult your address or schedule stacks while in another program is a real benefit, and makes HDA a very useful information tool. I think it would be especially effective for users who work on full-page or two-page monitor systems. I expect HyperDA II will meet the needs of many people, particularly those who do not plan on upgrading to System 7 in the near future but who would like convenient access to their favorite HyperCard stacks.

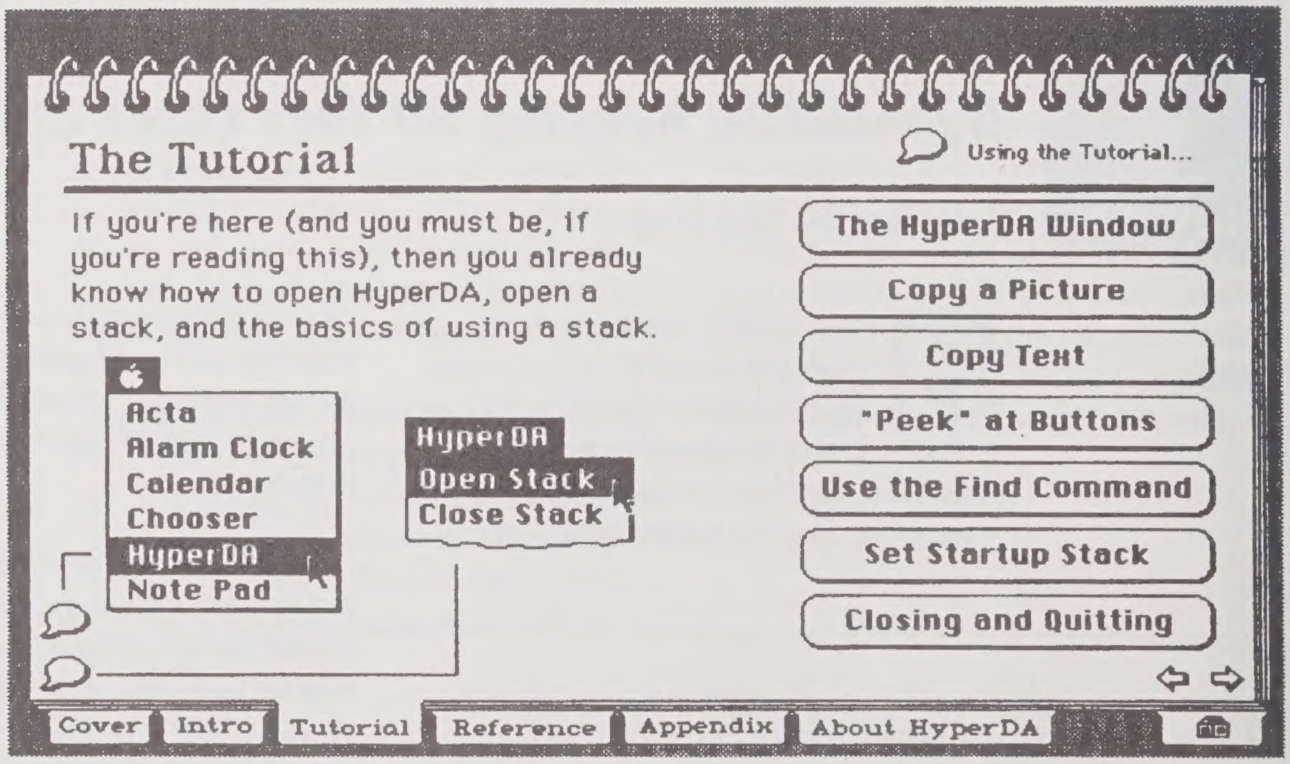
HyperDA II

Published by:
Symmetry Software Corp.
8603 E. Royal Palm Rd. #110
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
602/998-9106

Type:
Desk Accessory

Cost:
$89.00

Version:
2.1



The Tutorial

If you're here (and you must be, if you're reading this), then you already know how to open HyperDA, open a stack, and the basics of using a stack.

Using the Tutorial...
Acta
Alarm Clock
Calendar
Chooser
HyperDA
Note Pad
HyperDA
Open Stack
Close Stack
The HyperDA Window
Copy a Picture
Copy Text
"Peek" at Buttons
Use the Find Command
Set Startup Stack
Closing and Quitting
Cover
Intro
Tutorial
Reference
Appendix
About HyperDA

REVIEW

Magic MacSearch

Reviewed by Civia Tuteur

Although the manual states that Magic MacSearch is "designed to create custom-made word search puzzles that can be used to develop vocabulary, test understanding, and provide reinforcement, and that students answer a series of questions with one word answers, and then try to locate the words in the word search puzzle," Magic MacSearch is more than a tool for the teacher. This program is a great pastime for those who enjoy word search puzzles. The basic difference between the puzzle found in the Sunday paper and this one is that the standard puzzle merely gives a list of the words found in the puzzle itself. MacSearch adds another dimension to the game. One cannot merely search for the words in the puzzle. One has to find the answers to the clues and then locate the words.

The program is not copy protected and can be loaded onto a hard disc. Once you open the Magic MacSearch icon, you create your puzzle by entering words in the area titled "Enter new word." You can enter as many words as you like, and can use titles, or combinations of words. However, each word can be only twenty letters long, and there are no spaces or punctuation marks.

The instructions in the manual are easy to follow and the screen dumps are clear. You enter the word you wish to add to the puzzle and then click on the button "Add Word ." You then enter the clue for the selected word or proceed to the next entry, and enter all the clues after you have finished adding the words. One has to remember to click the "Update Clue" button every time a clue is entered. Otherwise, it doesn't get added to the puzzle.

The words are added at random in the puzzle, across, up diagonally, down, and down diagonally. They do not appear backwards. However, the words in the word list are alphabetical.

If the word doesn't fit, the dialog box says that it is having trouble fitting the word into the puzzle. It asks if you would like to try again. According to the accompanying booklet, this doesn't happen until you have entered more than twenty-five words. However, this reviewer created three puzzles and ran into trouble around the twentieth word in each game. It is more difficult to find room for a long word than a shorter one. In the Newbery Winner puzzle, the reviewer entered the longer words among the first fifteen. It is easier for the puzzle to find room for a four or five letter word than a ten letter word. One can save puzzles, print puzzles, change the font and point size of the clues (The puzzle is always printed in 12 point), edit puzzles, and even remake them. In editing the puzzle, some of the words may no longer fit. For example this reviewer left the "n" out of the title *Snowy Day* in the Caldecott puzzle. I didn't catch the error until I had completed the puzzle. I corrected it only to find that all the words I had input after "Sowy Day" no longer fit. This was frustrating. I then had to remake the puzzle!

This is not the kind of program that motivates a student to learn nor does it provide any reinforcement for the correct answer. Junior and senior high school students might enjoy making their own creations. However, it would probably be more beneficial for the teacher to create the puzzle and give the completed game with its clues as a homework assignment or test.

Civia Tuteur *is the Children's Librarian at The Jefferson Park Branch of The Chicago Public Library. She can be reached at the library, 5363 W. Lawrence, Chicago 60630. 312/736-9075.*

In this way teachers could use the program with fourth or fifth graders.

This kind of program would be too cumbersome for an entire class to add words and clues to the same game. Two or three students could, however, work together to design a puzzle for a specific subject. Magic MacSearch can be a new way of learning, and can be fun for the student, the home user, and the library patron.

Magic MacSearch

Published by:
Hirschfelt Software
P.O. Box 215
Sheridan, New York 14135

Type:
Word Search Puzzle

Cost:
$34.95, $149.95 for site license

Version:
1.0

Minimum Hardware/System Software Requirements:
Mac Plus with 1MB RAM, System 6.02 or higher, 3.5 " drive, and a printer

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REVIEW

Scanman

Reviewed by Lon Hall

> "*Then gently scan your brother man,*
> *Still gentler sister woman;*
> *Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang,*
> *To step aside is human.*"
> Robert Burns Address to the Unco Guid

The package that arrived in the mail contained a diskette labeled "Scanman Test Drive" with a fully-functional copy of version 2.1 of the Scanman application software along with several sample image files. There was no documentation beyond a ReadMe file that explained how to print gray scale images to various printers. The blurb on the folder that protected the diskette in transit urged me to load the software into my system and print the images included on the disk. So this is effectively just a review of the capabilities of the software that is bundled with the Scanman Model 32 hand-held scanner.

The first thing that is obvious upon opening one of the image documents — for example the scan of a woman — is that this is not actually a gray scale scanner, but a black-and-white scanner using interpolation algorithms to generate the gray scale image. The results look quite good on the screen, as the image resolution and the screen resolution are quite close. That is, a 400-dpi scan is reduced to a 66-dpi image through the conversion of a 6-by-6 pixel matrix of black and white data into a single pixel of gray. The consequence is a loss of accuracy of gray-scale information and a degradation of printed output.

__Lon Hall__ is an information junkie who moonlights as an independent consultant on the uses of computers in graphic design and daylights as an analytical chemist for Allergan Pharmaceuticals in Irvine, CA. He can be contacted electronically via America Online as DookyChase, CompuServe as 75236,732 or phone at 714/955-6824.

The implements for image processing reside in three palates: Tools, Grays and Brushes. The latter two control gray scale and shape of the paintbrush tool. The gray scale can be adjusted easily using two slider bars located at the bottom of the tool palette that control brightness and contrast. The tradeoff for this ease of adjustment is the absence of nonlinear correction. There are no filters nor other effects available for manipulating the scanned image.

The marquee tool is used to select areas of the image for processing. There is no lasso tool available for freehand selections. Selections can be cut, copied and pasted, rotated or joined to adjacent scan strips. Pixel editing is available using the eyedropper to "pick up" a desired gray, and the pencil or brush to apply it. Selections can be enlarged or reduced by percentage or dimension and dragging the image into shapes with different ratios than the original leads to some interesting distortions.

Only one image can be opened at a time, limiting the ability to work with elements from several scanned images in a single file. The first selection pasted into a new file cannot be moved. It is anchored, while subsequent pastings can be moved vertically or horizontally by dragging with the mouse, or pixel-by-pixel horizontally, using the arrow keys.

There were two files provided in a folder named Text for OCR. The Scanman software has no optical character recognition capabilities. However, I do have Calera's WordScan software at work. When used in conjunction with a Phovos 600GS scanner, accuracy ranges from the mid 70% range for poor quality photocopies to high 90% range for high-quality originals. When I fed the provided files to this program the results were totally unusable for the page document, but 68% accuracy on the column document. The page document was a particularly "muddy" scan of serif typeface in small point size, while the column document was a clean scan of a san serif font.

Images can be saved in several formats: MacPaint, TIFF and compressed TIFF (1 and 8 bit), PICT or PICT2. As for opening documents created by other programs, I attempted to open a PICT file saved from AppleScan software using an AppleScanner and was told an error had occurred due to insufficient memory. The PICT was 14K on disk and I had 3500K allocated to Scanman. I was able to open a 720K TIFF file created by AppleScan software and the AppleScanner. The resulting image was one sixth the size of the original and had lost considerable detail. Scanman did not recognize any files I had saved from ThunderScan. It easily opened the PICT resource in a SuperPaint document.

My recommendation is that if you do work that relies on either accurate optical character recognition or on high-quality images for desktop publishing, that you spend the money necessary to get a true gray scale flat bed scanner and some high powered OCR and/or image processing software. If you are looking for a cheap way to own a scanner that will allow you to input line art and low resolution gray scale images for your personal enjoyment, a hand held scanner can give you very satisfactory results.

Scanman

Published by:
Logitech
6505 Kaiser Drive
Fremont, CA 94555
800/231-7717
800/552-8885 in California
800/283-7717 in Canada

Type: Hand-held scanner with software. However, only the software could be reviewed as the scanner was not provided for evaluation

Cost: $499 retail

Version: 2.1

Minimum Hardware/ System Software Requirements:
MacPlus, 1MB RAM, System 6.0 or greater. Hard disk recommended

REVIEW

Mariah: A Macintosh Multimedia Organizer

Reviewed by Curt Jensen

Do you recall your first organizational scheme on your Macintosh? How many documents, applications, and just plain files did you have at the root level of your hard drive? What finally made you get organized? Or have you?

If you think organization is difficult now, wait until you have lots of graphics, lots of sounds, lots of animations, and lots of text files. To get organized, I recommend that you try Mariah™. Mariah is described by the publisher as "the first multimedia storage and retrieval software utility for the Macintosh." It does that, and does it well.

Mariah keeps graphics, sounds, animations, and text files in "Collections". Each collection can contain thousands of items. The publisher says they routinely work on collections of 90 to 100 Megabyte size. I was unable to work with large collections, though. My 40 Megabyte hard drive is always near capacity. So if you work with "multimedia" (isn't media already a plural?) and you have many files that need organizing, then read on; Mariah may be the application you need to get organized.

I started having organizational problems when I started collecting clip art. I had some Paint, some Pict, some EPSF (Encapsulated Postscript Files), some TIFF, and some I didn't know what they were. They weren't organized; I hadn't even viewed most of them. I had no idea where they were, what they looked like, how big they were, or any means to find what I needed when I needed something. I didn't know it at the time, but I needed Mariah.

Now I have Mariah. I can browse. I can assign keywords. I can search by type, keyword, date, size, or name. I can print. I can export. All my graphics, animations, sounds, and text files can be organized in collections. Each collection appears on the desktop as one document, although it can contain hundreds. The collection loads fast (!) and I can find exactly what I want.

Installation couldn't be easier. Open the box. Read the annoying License Agreement. Copy over the files. Double-click on the Mariah icon and you'll be on your way. (Be sure to try About Mariah from the Apple Menu sometime for a nifty animation sequence that will have you thinking about M&Ms ™. Watch it for a while.

Experienced Macintosh users will want to read the manual sometime, but it isn't necessary for operation. Be sure to look over Appendix A for a good description of file formats that is particularly educational. Although the manual has no index it's easy to read and the Table of Contents pretty much covers everything in the 47 pages.

At the Mariah main window (Figure 1) are icons for browsing, adding, deleting, viewing thumbnails (Figure 2), adding or editing keywords, exporting, sorting (by date, size, or kind), playing sounds and animations (Figure 3), and all those commands also appear on the menu bar. The standard marquee and lasso also appear. You'll have no trouble figuring out what does what. It's that easy. You can start right away adding to the sample collection included.

One of Mariah's powerful features is its ability to read and write to many file formats. That includes

Curt Jensen *is a Media Specialist for the Cedar Falls Community Schools in Cedar Falls, Iowa and a self-described "renaissance nerd". He is currently trying to decide if it's worth pursuing a doctorate, which doctorate, and where. And why. He can be contacted at Cedar Falls Community School, 2221 Greenwood Ave. Cedar Falls, IA 50613. 319/266-8963 home or 319/ 277-1194 work or online via America Online CurtisJ6.*

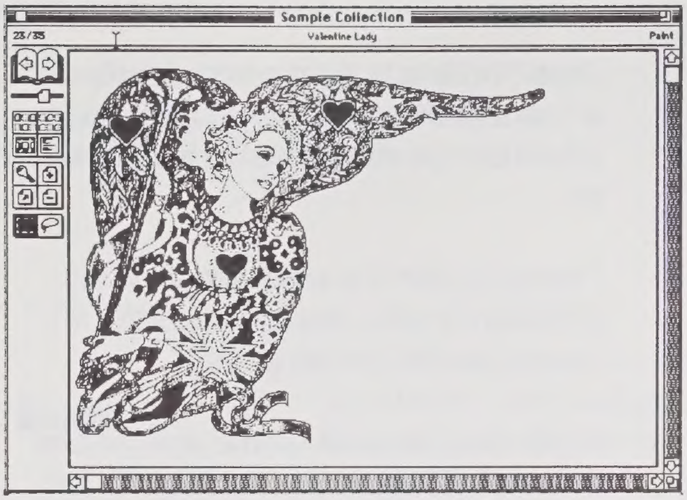

Sample Collection
23/35
Valentine Lady
Paint

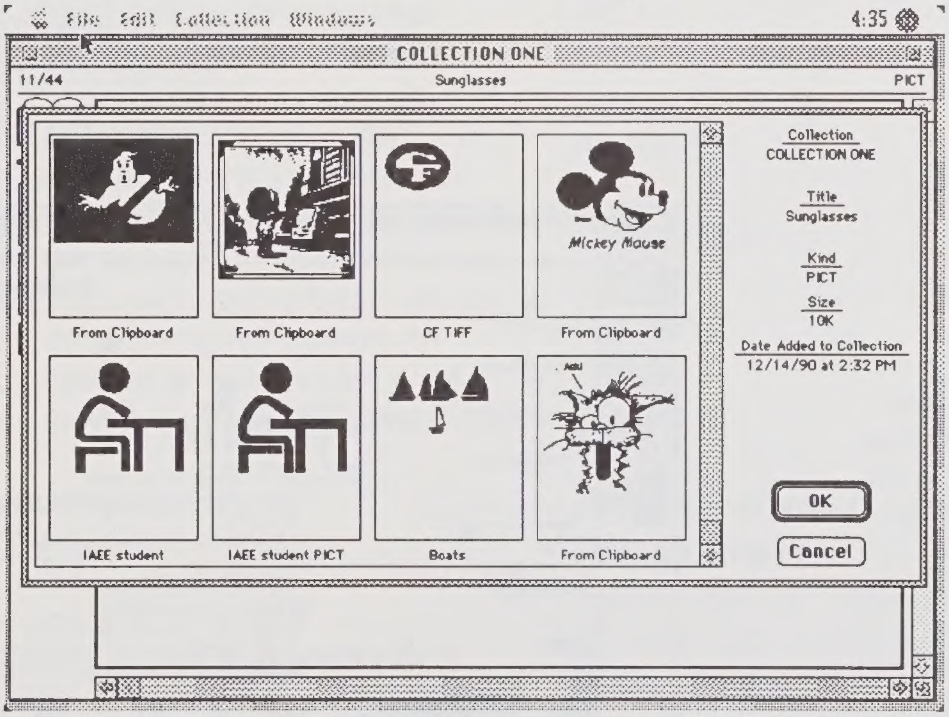
Figure 1: Mariah window showing a Paint file graphic. All icon sections are duplicated on the menu.

EPSF (IBM and Macintosh), TIFF (IBM and Macintosh), Paint, Pict, Pict Resource, Pict 2, PictureBase, Pics, Sound, Text, Text Resource, Postscript, Renderman, and Scrapbook.

Other features I liked were the ability to export in different file formats, the ability to record sounds directly into a collection also (system 6.0.7 or higher), keyboard shortcuts, the ability to have multiple collections, a slide show option that allows you to automatically preview all items in a collection, and a "gather" option that allows you to collect documents from other collections that match keywords with "and" and "or" options. Symmetry also says Mariah collections can be shared over a network but I didn't try this feature.

I called the Symmetry toll-free number and received clear helpful support. They immediately sent out version 1.0.7 which they describe as working under System 7 (it worked just fine for me under 6.0.7 and 7.0).

I find very little to fault in Mariah. I wish it could compact files simply because it makes it so easy to make large collections that you'll certainly "fill your


File Edit Collection Windows
4:35
COLLECTION ONE
11/44
Sunglasses
PICT
Mickey Mouse
From Clipboard
From Clipboard
CF TIFF
From Clipboard
IAEE student
IAEE student PICT
Boats
From Clipboard
OK
Cancel

Collection
COLLECTION ONE
Title
Sunglasses
Kind
PICT
Size
10K
Date Added to Collection
12/14/90 at 2:32 PM

Figure 2: Mariah's thumbnail index view

closets." I'd like to be able to print thumbnails also, so I can show clients what I have to offer in graphics without having to carry my Macintosh around with me.

I recommend Mariah to anyone who has or plans collections of graphics, sounds, or animations. It's practical, powerful, and easy to use.

Mariah was introduced in a product announcement in the April, 1991 issue of *MacUser* (page 50). This is not a review, but it does have useful information if you are thinking of buying.

Symmetry says that Mariah Version 2.0 will be out real soon now, perhaps by the time you read this. I'm looking forward to it. Anything they add would be icing on the cake.

Mariah

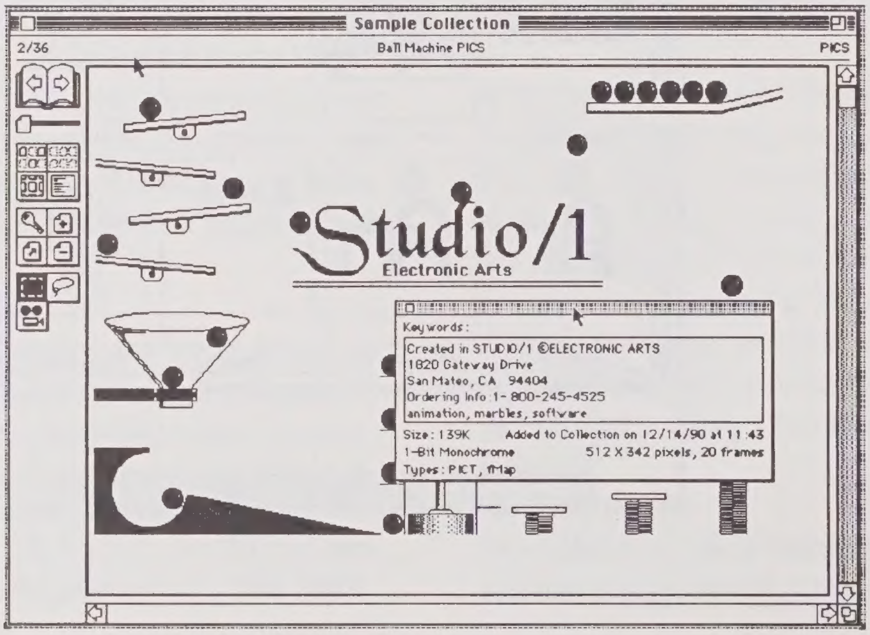
Producer:
Symmetry Software Corporation
8603 Royal Palm Road
Suite 110
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
602/988-9106 or 800-624-2485
FAX 602/ 991-0572 AppeLink D0031

Type: Multimedia File Organizer

Cost: $149.00 list, about $90.00 from discount sources

Version: 1.0.6 and 1.0.7 were tested, version 2.0 is expected in the Fourth Quarter of 1991

Minimum Hardware/ System Software Required:
System 6.04 or later and Macintosh Plus or better (for best results, an SE with 2 megabyte is recommended for black and white collections, and a Macintosh II with 4 Megabytes of RAM is recommended for color images) (6.07 or better required to record sounds)



Keywords:
Created in STUDIO/1 ©ELECTRONIC ARTS
1820 Gateway Drive
San Mateo, CA 94404
Ordering Info:1- 800-245-4525
animation, marbles, software
Size: 139K Added to Collection on 12/14/90 at 11:43
1-Bit Monochrome 512 X 342 pixels, 20 frames
Types: PICT, flMap

Figure 3: Mariah window showing an animation file and the player icon (film projector icon at left)

HARDWARE REVIEWS

Presenting Now. . .

Reviewed by Jean U. Brinkman

Presenting Now... may be just the program for you if you make presentations to groups using your Mac.

Presenting Now... is installed in the systems folder. You may access its control device by selecting the control panel item from the Apple menu. The default selections may be changed from the control panel. While in a document, you may turn on Presenting Now... at any time by using the command key and the ~ key (for MacPlus and SE) or command-ESC for Mac II, SE30 and other Macintoshes. To leave Presenting Now... you press command-ESC again. The selections available to you look similar to those on graphics programs such as MacDraw and MacPaint. There is a ToolMenu, a Fill Color/Pattern menu, a Line/Frame Color/Pattern menu, a Brush menu and a Text menu.

In a nutshell, Presenting Now... allows you to write, draw, circle, point, etc. on any document on your screen without permanently affecting the information in the document. It is similar to having an overlay on the screen. Any marks you make can be erased without altering your document. For instance, if what you are reading was still a document on the screen of a Mac, you would be able to highlight, circle, point, etc. to anything on the screen and erase your markings, leaving the original document unaffected. If the Mac is interfaced with an overhead projector and a viewer, you can then project your document on a screen and write on it as you would if you were using an overhead and transparencies.

I know of no other products like this which I could compare this to. It would be interesting to know if other members have come across similar products to Presenting Now... If you make presentations using your Mac, Presenting Now... would be a very useful product.

Presenting Now...

Produced by:
ISM, Inc.
PO Box 247
Phoenix, MD 21131
301/560-0973

Type: Presentation

Cost: $89.95

Version: 2.0

Minimum Hardware/System Software Required:
MacPlus, SE or Mac II, SE30 and other Macintoshes that support Color QuickDraw

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Jean U. Brinkman *is the Literacy Services Coordinator for the Jacksonville Public Libraries. You can contact Jean at 122 N. Ocean St., Jacksonville, FL 32202. 904/630-2981.*

REVIEW

SuperFloppy 1.4

Reviewed by Eugene Marotta

Will the 800K drives go by the wayside as did the 400K drives? Keeping the venerable Mac, made before August 1989, current, by using new floppy disk standards may be your best bet. An added advantage is having the capability of reading DOS files and actually use DOS through software on your Mac, rather than having a PC lying about for obvious reasons (i.e., expense and space).

This review will cover PLI's SuperFloppy Drive which also features Insignia Solutions' "Access PC," and "Soft PC."

SuperFloppy 1.4 Features

The Super Floppy 1.4 gives you the ability to take MS/DOS files from 3.5" MS/DOS disks on your Mac and then transfer them for your use with Macintosh applications. Features and benefits are:

- High-density formatting for increased data storage with the convenience and familiarity of floppy diskettes.
- SCSI interface for easy installation, fast data transfer and compatibility with Macintosh and Apple's FDHD for easy transfer between Macs.
- MS/DOS format recognition allows the reading and writing of MS/DOS disks (also supports 720K DOS diskettes) on your Macintosh.
- External termination and ID switching (rotary dial).
- Green light indicator that flashes periodically showing it is on.
- Automatic disk eject. Also, the drive color matches the Mac.

What is included with SuperFloppy 1.4?

1. A 3.5" diskette containing the following software files:
   - DOSFloppy Init,
   - TurboCache - a utility that uses the RAM memory in your computer to supplement your disk drives, reducing the need for disk access and increasing operations speed (retail value $99),
   - TurboBack - back up utility (retail value $79),
   - System Folder (The Apple System 6.07 and related files),
   - Apple File Exchange w/DCA-RFT/MacWrite -- a utility that allows you to transfer data files back and forth between the Mac and MS/DOS-based computers, and
   - Disk First Aid, a disk repair program by Apple.

2. A 25-pin to 25-pin SCSI Cable (18"). In my opinion, this cable should be at least three feet in length. I found the supplied cable rather restrictive.

3. Twenty-six page manual which is informative and easy to read for the most part. The exception being the SCSI Drive Termination Diagram that was somewhat confusing (to me at least)

4. External power supply and a Warranty Registration Card (1 year).

Setting up the SuperFloppy(SF)

Unfortunately the manual does not recommend an address setting for the Super Floppy (SF). Also, it was hard to tell where the dial address begins. I checked my Scan Man manual for references purposes. It recommended an address setting of 2.

Eugene Marotta *retired from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration after a little over thirty years of service. He can spend more time with his Macintosh. He plans to continue, as a private citizen, to work with projects involving education, literacy and training. He can be contacted at 325 Borica Drive, Danville, CA 94526-5401. 415/837-4850*

The SE is set at 7 and my Hard Drive is set at 6. A call to PLI's tech support recommended the highest setting of 5 for the most efficient operation. I was informed that the half moon cut out was the marker for the beginning of the SCSI selector dial.

Testing the SF

I tried twenty different diskettes in the drive (sixteen were Mac disks). SF did not recognize two of the sixteen as Mac disks. I took the same two disks and the Mac recognized them as valid. Next I tried initializing 800k,1.4 MB (Macintosh) in addition to 720K and 1.4 MB DOS diskettes. The initialization of the diskettes took over three minutes and thirty seconds in each case (Mac and DOS). The Mac SE initialized the 800K diskettes in under fifty seconds. I used Apple File Exchange (AFE) and was able to easily convert and read PC files on the Mac using Mac Write. I found that using Insignia Solutions's Multi-Driver (that comes with AccessPC) to be much better than PLI's DOSFloppy Init. Multi-driver seemed to operate faster. Also, you need to install Multi-driver in order to be able to select the external (SF in my case) drive as the A: drive. I found this out the hard way since there was no mention in the SoftPC manual, Chapter 1, that discusses compatible disk drive attachment. I could not get SF to appear as A: drive. A call to Insignia's Tech Support, Jason, solved the mystery and provided other helpful information about the DOS world.

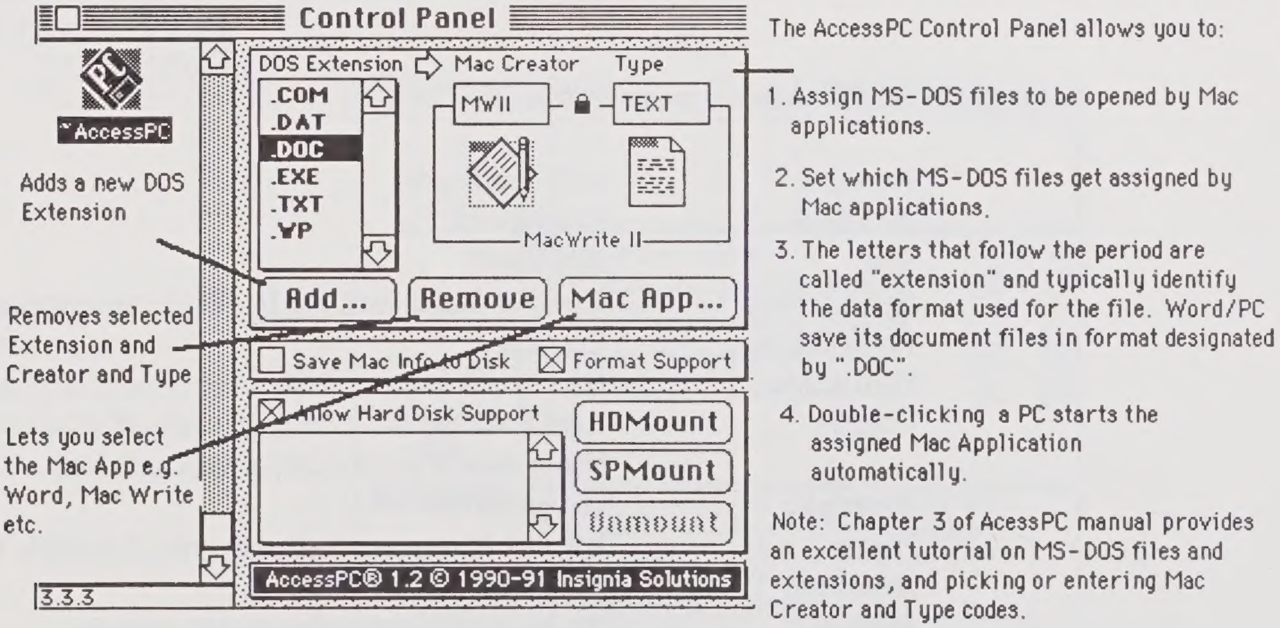
Having installed Multi-driver you don't need the DOSFloppy Init.

AccessPC

Insignia Solutions Inc.
526 Clyde Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
415/694-7600/ 1-800/848-7677
Cost: $99.95

AccessPC manages MS-DOS floppy disks as if they were Mac disks. With this utility installed, you can insert DOS disk in your drive and its files appear as files and folders on your Mac desktop. It formats DOS diskettes without using Apple File Exchange.

The AccessPC as it appears in the Control Panel of your Mac, see Figure 1 below:


Control Panel
AccessPC
DOS Extension
Mac Creator
Type
.COM
.DAT
.DOC
.EXE
.TXT
.WP
MacWrite II
Add...
Remove
Mac App...
HDMount
SPMount
Unmount
AccessPC® 1.2 © 1990-91 Insignia Solutions
3.3.3
Adds a new DOS Extension
Removes selected Extension and Creator and Type
Lets you select the Mac App e.g. Word, Mac Write etc.

MWII – TEXT

☐ Save Mac Info to Disk
☒ Format Support
☒ Allow Hard Disk Support

The AccessPC Control Panel allows you to:

1. Assign MS-DOS files to be opened by Mac applications.
2. Set which MS-DOS files get assigned by Mac applications.
3. The letters that follow the period are called "extension" and typically identify the data format used for the file. Word/PC save its document files in format designated by ".DOC".
4. Double-clicking a PC starts the assigned Mac Application automatically.

Note: Chapter 3 of AcessPC manual provides an excellent tutorial on MS-DOS files and extensions, and picking or entering Mac Creator and Type codes.

Figure 1

SoftPC/Classic V2.0

Insignia Solutions Inc.
Cost: $199.95

SoftPC runs MS-DOS and Windows programs in your Macintosh because it creates a synthetic, PC/AT-compatible computer for these applications to run in. You see the AT's monitor displayed in a Macintosh window. You can copy and paste between PC and Mac applications, even print using Mac printers. SoftPC runs under MultiFinder, so you can have both DOS and Mac applications open simultaneously. Requirements of SoftPC/Classic: Mac with 68020 or 68030 Chip or Mac Portable; 2 MB RAM. There are more SoftPC versions for the other Mac machines.

SoftPC is not a "DOS-emulator" nor a software translator. It reproduces the functions of all the chips and connection within and IBM PC/AT-type computer. The hardware image that SoftPC/Classic reproduces is the same whether you run it on a Mac LC, Classic, SE, Portable or Plus.

Which program should I get? AccessPC or SoftPC? Or both?

AccessPC lets you use MS-DOS disks, cartridges and files in the Mac's "Finder" environment. SoftPC/Classic enables you to run PC software using MS-DOS disks and files just as you would in a PC. I obtained excellent results in running DOS programs with SoftPC (programs borrowed from my PC friends for evaluation purpose). Both AccessPC and SoftPC are easy to install and use. Both manuals are comprehensive and superbly written.

Conclusion

Both programs are worth having. It seems that upgrading to a 1.4 MB drive is the way to go.

SoftPC's hardware components

Processors:	80286 - real mode
ROM BIOS:	AT-compatible
RAM:	256K to 640K
Hard disk drives:	Three, two fixed drives C: and D:; AT-type one network type drive E:
Floppy disk drive:	One, drive A:
Video adapter:	Color Graphics; Adapter (CGA)
Monitor::	Color, if Mac has 16+ colors or grayscales; Monochrome, if Mac is 4 color or black and white.
Printer port:	One, port LPT 1:
Printer:	Epson FX-80 or generic PostScript printer, if available to the Macintosh
Serial ports:	Two, ports COM1: and COM2:
Keyboard:	101-key, AT-style keyboard on any Mac keyboard
Mouse:	Microsoft Mouse compatible

SuperFloppy 1.4

Producer:
Peripheral Land Inc. (PLI)
47421 Bay side Parkway
Fremont, CA 94538
415/657-2211 or 1-800/288-8754

Type: SCSI floppy drive for the Mac

Cost: $ 499.00

Hardware & System Requirements:
Mac Plus, Mac SE, & Mac II

Minimum requirements:
512K of internal RAM memory; 128K ROM's and a SCSI port (the equivalent of a Mac Plus or higher).

REVIEW

Mobius 030 Display System

Reviewed by Eugene Marotta

It is time to see the power to be your best on a Full Page Display (FPD) monitor. After more than four years of looking at my Mac SE's 9" screen, I felt it was time to move on up. There are a number of companies that make monitors. You see all kinds of prices and slick advertising statements in the catalogs, magazines etc. So, the question is which one should I buy? After much research and discussion with people who sell monitors, I chose Mobius. It has something more to offer than the rest of the other manufacturers. In particular, the MD 131 is specifically for the MAC SE with additional options available.

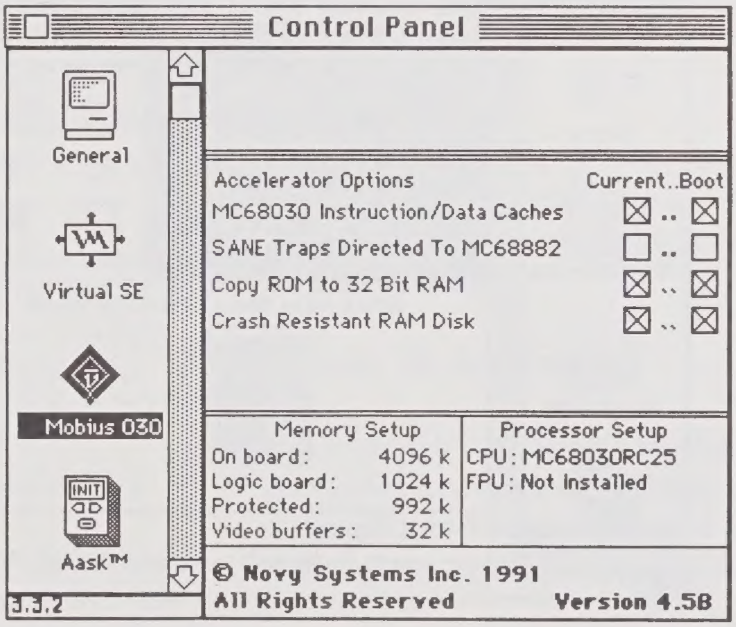
Features

The Mobius 030 Display System is an attractively housed monitor with a smooth tilt-and-swivel stand which *MacWorld* calls "The most visually appealing". The Mobius one-page and two-page displays come with built-in, 25 MHz acceleration. The 030 Acellerator that goes with the MD 131 is a feature that makes the MAC SE at least six times faster but not as fast as a MAC SE/30 by a small margin. Model MD 151 has a 15" diagonal screen, 78 dpi, 640 by 870 pixel, full page display with a 75 MHz refresh rate. Also, the screen is easy on the eyes.

I have found my software programs running amazingly fast, such as: Disk Doubler (you know how long that can take to compress and expand applications and files), Coach Professional, Grammatik, Quicken, WingZ and so forth. I could hardly believe my eyes on how large Prodigy looked on the Mobius screen. The letters were big enough that I did not have to wear my reading glasses. One game that takes sometime for the screen to refresh is Mean 18. With the 030 Accelerator it is almost instantaneous. I can't say enough about having a large screen; about how much better it is in my daily use even though it is a long drag to the trash can.

Control Panel Device

The Mobius 030 cdev provides control of the 68030 CPU in Mobius' accelerator board; see Figure 1. The



Accelerator Options	Current	Boot
MC68030 Instruction/Data Caches	☒	☒
SANE Traps Directed To MC68882	☐	☐
Copy ROM to 32 Bit RAM	☒	☒
Crash Resistant RAM Disk	☒	☒

Memory Setup
On board: 4096 k
Logic board: 1024 k
Protected: 992 k
Video buffers: 32 k

Processor Setup
CPU: MC68030RC25
FPU: Not Installed

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All Rights Reserved Version 4.5B

Figure 1.

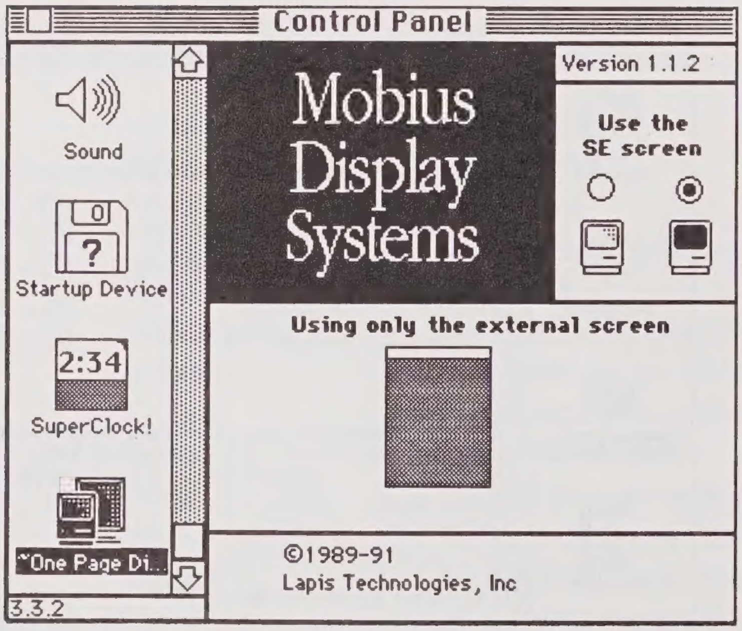
Another cdev, see Figure 2., controls the internal MAC SE screen and the external Mobius screen.

cdev controls the 030's instruction and data caches for occasional applications requiring one or both of these caches to be turned off. Also, it lets you direct floating-point math to the 68882 if present, copy ROM into RAM for increased performance and enables a RAM disk for using installed RAM above the SE's 4 MB limit.

Installation

You get a 42-page manual with an installation and hardware kit. Mobius strongly recommends that the installation of its product should be done by a trained service technician. Mobius recommends maximizing your SE's performance with options that include: (1) adding or relocating memory, (2) adding a Math Coprocessor, (3) Upgrading your Hard Drive, if you have a slow hard drive, and (4) using Virtual Memory. If you opt for a PMMU, Mobius will give you a free copy of "VIRTUAL ™" from Connectix Corp. Virtual ™ is an operating system initializer for the Macintosh Operating System which allows standard applications to run on the Macintosh using virtual memory. VIRTUAL™ can create up to 16 MB of total application memory. If you have already upgraded the memory of your SE by installing 4 MB of RAM (four 1 MB SIMMs of 100 NS or faster), you may locate them to the Mobius 030 Accelerator Card. If you install memory on to the card, it must be at least 4 MB. Also, you must reinstall at least 512k of memory into your SE. The MAC SE is limited to 4 MB of System RAM, you cannot use any additional memory beyond the 4 MB as system RAM.

Figure 2.


Control Panel

Version 1.1.2

Mobius Display Systems

Use the SE screen ○ ●

Using only the external screen

©1989-91
Lapis Technologies, Inc

Warranty

The Mobius 030 Display System comes with a 30-day money back guarantee with a one year limited warranty

Conclusion

I believe this is the best upgrade you can get for your MAC SE. I liked the MD 131 so much that I am purchasing one. I understand that Mobius Technologies has in the works a monitor for the Classic.

Mobius 030 Display System

Produced by:
Mobius Technologies, Inc.
5835 Doyle Street
Emeryville, CA 94608
415/654-0556 / 1-800/669-0556

Type:
Full Page Display Monitor and 030 Acellerator, Model MD 131

Cost:
$ 1,095.00 (Basic system)

**Minimum Hardware/
System Software required:**
Mac SE

FEATURES

Moscow Diary: IFLA & the Coup, August 19 - 21, 1991

Edward J. Valauskas and Monica Ertel

“*What was it like to be in Moscow during the Coup?*”

This question has dogged us like a banshee since our return from the most infamous, accidentally exciting, and fascinating library meeting in the recent history of our noble profession. Little did we know that the 57th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) would occur on a stage with the whole world holding its breath in shock, dismay, and anticipation. With some 1,500 librarians in attendance from around the world, including 110 participants from the United States, there was no reason to expect trouble. Mikhail Gorbachev was on vacation in the Crimea, and many citizens were following suit in real or virtual dachas.

IFLA started for most participants on Saturday, August 17 with meetings of various IFLA Standing Committees. These sessions meant work on programs and workshops for future conferences in Delhi and Barcelona, as well as dealing with problems at this conference. The Moscow Conference was sparked by its own brand of politics, with delegates lobbying other delegates over candidates and issues. It was an election year, and several posts, including the Presidency of IFLA, would be decided in Moscow.

We had opportunities on Saturday and Sunday, August 18, to explore Moscow, and get together with Soviet colleagues and ALUG members, Marina Rebrova and Natasha Kutovenko. We tested the strength of our Cyrillic trying to negotiate the spotless Moscow Metro (ever try to read a quickly passing subway sign in a non-Roman alphabet?). We learned how to haggle with cab drivers in hard currency and cigarettes, knowing the right moment to turn and head for the Metro when a driver refused our “final offer.” Little did we know that we would relish these days and nights when the Moscow streets teemed with the squeal of traffic, when the sidewalks were full of babushkas, students, workers, bureaucrats, and tourists, when the entrepreneurs and their merchandise stuffed the tunnels and underground passages of a city that revealed itself like a matryoshka doll.

With the Coup upon us, the best way to describe our experiences is chronologically, in diary format. So you can follow the voices in these words, we've added the labels ME and EV.

Moscow, Monday, August 19

EV: The mood of our celebratory breakfast — in the grand dining room of the Metropol Hotel for Robert Wedgeworth, newly elected President of IFLA — is broken by news that Mikhail Gorbachev has stepped

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Monica Ertel *is Manager of the Apple Library and editor of the Apple Library Users Group Newsletter. She can be reached at Apple Computer, Inc., Library, 10381 Bandley Drive, MS 8C, Cupertino, CA 95014. AppleLink: ertel.m, Internet: ertel.m@applelink.apple.com. AppleLink: ertel.m, Internet: ertel.m@applelink.apple.com.*

down from his post and that a new temporary government is in place. The story reaches us -- my wife, Nancy John and the rest of our party, via a phone call from California.

ME: I put off calling my husband until Monday morning, because of the time differences, my hectic schedule and the cost of a 7,000 mile long distance call. At 8:00 AM Monday morning, I finally reach California, where the evening news (Sunday evening, that is) is just starting on television. My husband asks, in a very surprised and worried tone, "How ARE you?" I reply "Fine." He asks again, with a certain degree of insistence and demand in his voice, "What's it LIKE there now?" I reply meteorologically, "It's great. It's raining today but I don't think that will be a problem." Again, with urgency in his voice, he asks "But what are people saying about Gorbachev?" I said "What about Gorbachev?" My husband quickly fills me in on the Coup, my the first news on the upheaval. I explain that I have to run and tell the other Americans. I race back to breakfast. Needless to say, we are all stunned and amazed, shaking our heads in disbelief. Up to this phone call, we had no clue — from the staff of the Metropol, the U.S. Air Force officers (also staying at the Metropol in town for an air show), other Westerners, or our Russian colleagues. Nancy John calls the American Embassy.

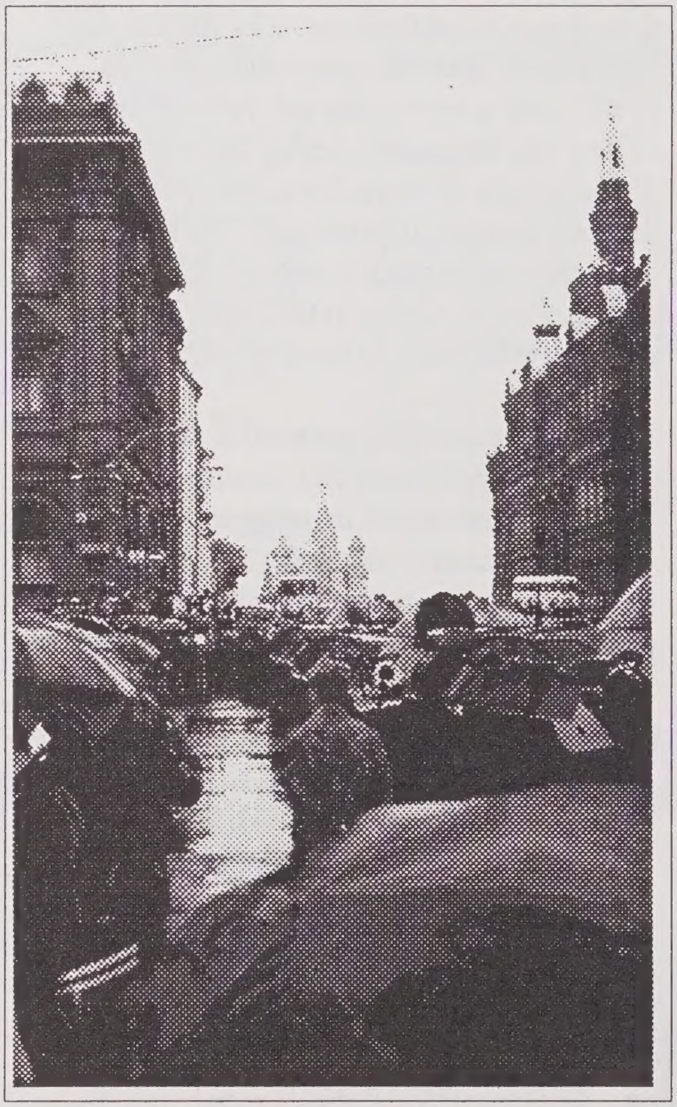
EV: The U.S. Embassy urges us to report to their facility on Chaykovskogo to fill out forms, so that they knew how to find us. Our breakfast group, consisting of Ray Palmer (Medical Library Association), Helen Schmierer (Brown University), Bob Wedgeworth (Columbia University), Nancy John (University of Illinois at Chicago), Ted Martineau (whose wife, Sharon Hogan — University of Illinois at Chicago, decided to go to her Monday morning meeting), ME, and EV, agree to walk en masse to the Embassy. While taxicabs are still plentiful, we can't resist a chance to see a real-live Junta.

It's 10:00 a.m., so we stop to see the changing of the guard at Lenin's tomb. Everything seems normal. We walk along the Kremlin wall and meet David Bender (Special Libraries Association) who decides to join our outing, and we continue down the Kalinina Prospekt.

ME: The full impact dawns on me as we walk along Kalinina. I spot tanks on side streets, but this didn't alarm me until I watch a literal parade of military vehicles down every thoroughfare. Tanks and armored personnel carriers appear everywhere, in camouflage, with young soldiers riding atop, moving toward the Kremlin.

EV: Yes, that's right. Near the Arbat — Moscow's famous open air tourist market — I stop to watch a herd of military vehicles moving east towards Revolutionary Square.

ME: By the time we reach the American Embassy, we are all worrying about this show of military force. Hundreds of people swarm outside the Embassy compound, apparently Russians waiting for visas to



Looking towards Red Square and St. Basil's: Tuesday, August 20, afternoon

© Edward Valauskas 1991

leave the country. We were able to get in right away once we showed our American passports.

EV: Patiently, we endure a thorough search at the entrance so we can have the pleasure of filling out government forms in a small, bank-like room. A staff member of the Embassy instructs us on proper behavior in the Soviet capitol. We all mentally count how many of his rules we have already broken just today.

ME: They tell us in the Embassy that a state of emergency has been declared. We are not being asked to leave the country — yet. Continue our travel plans, they say, but maintain a low profile. Stay away from demonstrations. Right.

EV: We leave, and head back to Kalinina. We break up into several groups. Pragmatists head for the IFLA Conference headquarters, for meetings at the Mezhdunarodnaya (Mez). Consumers return to the Arbat to put rubles into circulation before entrepreneurism vanishes. Closet revolutionaries follow the military onto Red Square and the song of the proletariat in the air.

As pragmatists, we unknowingly head straight for the Russian Parliament, a.k.a. the "White House," i.e. Boris Yeltsin's castle. We discover that Yeltsin's supporters are not digging a moat, but building a barricade of buses, brick, and junk. We eventually make it to the IFLA offices, and hunt for colleagues and messages, attend meetings, and purchase rubles. After a few hectic hours, we rush to a session at the Rossiya Hotel. We hope to learn more at this session on the Coup, since the Soviet Minister of Culture is on the program. We head over to the Metro stop called Ulitsa 1905 Goda. A crowd gathers outside the station watching the military tend to a dead tank and its engine. After a few minutes on the Metro, we discover that not all tanks will give up their mechanical spirits so easily. Red Square and Marksa Prospekt are surrounded by troops and tanks. The streets around the Metropol are empty of vehicles. We live inside the barricade, citizens of the new military state.

At the Rossiya, I avoid the official session and talk instead with colleagues from Europe, Asia, and the U.S. to piece together some sort of story about the Coup. Several librarians from Leningrad are extremely upset over this political turmoil,

Talking with some Russian soldiers

destroying years of work for the Conference. As the formal session empties and folk singers entertain the crowd, I discover that a general strike has been called and Yeltsin is urging everyone to resist the Coup passively and without violence. We return to the Metropol and find an outside telephone line to calm the frayed nerves of relatives and friends back in the States. Outside, tanks move noisily into new positions. The rush of traffic by Revolutionary Square is gone.

ME: By 4 PM Monday afternoon, tanks fill every street. It is rainy and cold and gray. Red Square is blocked off by buses full of young soldiers. Streets are marred by the tread of the huge military vehicles. Thousands of people stand outside of the Moskva Hotel, chanting "Yeltsin, Yeltsin. " Ordinary people wander around in a daze. I go to my room and turn on the television, hoping that I'd be able to make some sense out all of these events. All I find is ballet and test patterns. The radio offers no news and newspapers are just not extant. This vacuum of information is horrible. I realize how much I rely and depend on free access to information. I feel utterly alone without a news flash, a banner headline, a late-breaking story.

After dinner in the Metropol, "entertained" by even more tanks rolling by our windows, our curiosity overwhelms all of us. With umbrellas in one hand and courage in the other, we step out into the streets, the red star atop the Kremlin our compass as we inhale the atmosphere of Revolutionary Square. We aren't alone in our desire to be a part of this time and space. People walk in small groups throughout the city, huddling together for warmth and security in the face of this armed threat, witnesses to history in the making.

Moscow, Tuesday, August 20

EV: I study the balcony of the Metropol restaurant over coffee, expecting the ghost of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to appear on the very spot where he spoke some 74 years ago. News reaches us via the Metropol staff — the strike is successful, the Metro ignores the Coup leaders and still works, Gorbachev is persona non grata. After breakfast, exploration of the tank barricades in Marksa Prospekt seems like an interesting constitutional.

ME: Tuesday — yet another cold, wet day, with even more tanks and people in the streets. Babushkas arguing with young solders in front of their tanks. "How can fight your own people?" The atmosphere is emotional! The Muscovites are not willing to turn back the clock and return to old ideologies. Natasha Kutovenko translates my questions for the soldiers. "How long have you been here?" "What do you think of all this?" "How old are you?"

EV: Crowds surround tanks and soldiers. Food, flowers, cigarettes, and conversation are all abundantly available. The Russian Republic flag furls against the gray sky, the de facto emblem of the resistance. We use the underground paths of the Metro to move around, discovering the revitalization of the broadside on the tunnel walls. Around these quickly printed and hurriedly pasted sheets, everyone gathers to glean any tidbit of news.

Thanks to the operation of the Metro in spite of the events above ground, we are able to travel to the Mez for IFLA. Rumors flash into existence only to be quenched by even more sensational stories. In spite of the Coup, IFLA's sessions continue on their normal schedule. The IFLA offices give the green light to a official reception at the Pushkin Fine Art Museum in spite of the tank lines. We head back, taking a new exit out of the Metro through Dzerzhinskaya Square and past the headquarters of the KGB. On the streets, the only traffic consists of official limos, rumbling over the deep ruts of tanks.

ME: Images of that afternoon flash in my mind — a father playing an accordion and his little daughter singing in the subway for kopeks, people gathering around a single sheet of paper posted in passageways with news of the day (desktop publishing in action!), children posing for photos atop tanks, the endless lines persisting, in spite of the military, at Elizabeth Arden for cosmetics and at MacDonalds for hamburgers. On a step in the Metro, a tired young

Photo by Monica Ertel 1991

Russian soldier : Tuesday, August 20, evening

soldier, head in hands, sits dejectedly, with a red carnation sticking out of his automatic weapon. Moscow resists this Coup in its own way, trying to go on with life.

EV: In the late afternoon, several of our Russian friends arrive, to urge us to leave Moscow. They feel that the Coup leaders are on the brink of some irrational act to save themselves from disaster. We argue and cool our arguments by a promenade to one of the tank barricades. We talk to the soldiers, observing their hesitancy and lack of ammunition. It was an odd sensation to argue with Alexei, an ex-Soviet military officer, over safety. We feel safer here, with our tanks, than out at the airport, fighting with thousands of others for a few precious seats on an airplane to the West. He agrees half heartedly with my odd logic, but offers his apartment as a "safe house" if war breaks out in the Square.

ME: That evening at the reception at the beautiful Pushkin Museum, the U.S. Embassy announces that Americans are urged to leave the country as soon as they can safely exit through the maze of bureaucratic and geographic barriers.

EV: The Museum is alive with the electricity of gossip, speculation, and the Embassy message. Scary tales are unleased by those without filters for their mind or mouth, openly discussing the use of paratroopers and the dreaded OMON on Yeltsin's headquarters. The military and the ultraconservatives are losing the battle, and violence seems the only solution to them.

With a group of Americans and our friend Natasha Kutovenko of the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, we walk back to Revolutionary Square. Natasha asks us if we would like to talk to the troops, offering to be our translator. Armed with a worn paper bag of nuts and Natasha, I try to find out if the kids in uniform are getting fed and a chance to rest. Are they bored? There is no problem with food or boredom, they say, thanks to the Muscovites providing conversation and anything else.

ME: Dinner, with champagne, wine and vodka, clears the dark clouds of the evening from our mind. Natasha catches up on news from the staff. Pale, she announces that there is a curfew, starting at 11 PM until 5:00 AM. Natasha and several our guests dash off to the Rossiya Hotel, a few blocks away. Another friend crashes in the Metropol, taking advantage of a spare bed. We all imagine that the attack will occur tonight. I decide to leave as soon as I can and manage to get a flight out early the next morning.

I do not sleep at all. My heart pounds all night. I wonder if it is possible for my heart to beat this fast, this long, without stopping. I hear gun shots throughout the night and keep imagining that any minute I'll see the sky light up with tracers.

EV: What will those children in uniform do out there? The Vice President of the Russian Republic, a former officer in the Afghanistan debacle, appeals to these youngsters in the tanks — "Comrades! I ... know the horrors of war. I call on you my brother officers, soldiers and sailors... Today the fate of the nation, the fate of its free, democratic development, is in your hands..... I appeal to you, think how we will live tomorrow in this country." And we think as well, sleeplessly. What will they do?

Moscow, Wednesday, August 21

ME: It is strange to leave any place early in the morning for the airport, but it is very eerie to leave Moscow at that particular moment. My driver to Sheremetyevo — and my flight — is very young and handsome. He talks to me on the entire ride about his hopes, dreams — and despair over the events of the last 48 hours. Most quotably, he remarks that "we have finally gotten our freedom and now they are going to take it away." He believes war will start in Moscow. He and his wife have been saving their money to visit America, and now this seems impossible. My heart goes out to him. At the airport, we signal the thumbs up sign, saying to each other "Have faith and don't give up." I still think about him even with the end of the Coup, happy and relieved that this torture is over. They cannot and will not go back to the past.

At Sheremetyevo, we are amazed by the crowds. My driver says that this is very unusual so early in the morning even in a place like Moscow. Everybody seems to have the same idea. The lines are hideous — crazed mobs pushing, shoving with swarms cutting ahead of others in long queues. It takes me over an hour to get through just the first customs line. Standing there, I discover that I needed to jettison rubles before I left the Soviet Union's borders. Instead of enduring yet another queue, I just stuff them into my pocket and pray that I won't be searched. Safely on board the Air France flight to Paris, I realize I have a few rubles for my next visit! I will go again. I am confident of it.

EV: We wake early, to the sound of tanks moving in the Square. On the street, we find that the tanks are abandoned. The soldiers are gone, those faces of last night a mere memory. We learn that there was an attack on Yeltsin's Parliament and that it had failed. Some of the tank personnel, it seems, ignored their orders and protected the "White House." The number of deaths overnight in the attack range from three to ten, depending on my source.

I attend a program of my IFLA Standing Committee (on Government Libraries), where only one speaker appears on the podium. Not surprised, my Committee Chair launches into the session. We quickly finish our business afterwards on programs for Delhi and Barcelona, trading experiences as well on the last 24 hours. These tales include eyewitness reports of the fighting overnight, as Molotov cocktails lighted the sky, aflame on military vehicles. Finns, ordered out of the Soviet Union by their government, faced a flooded lobby at the Belgrade Hotel, thanks to a burst water main. In the meantime, IFLA staff continue to assure us that a reception at the Kremlin in the Palace of Congresses will go on as scheduled.

The reception that evening in the Kremlin is celebratory. Wine and champagne flow; food jams the table tops, and not even the IFLA participants could ravage it all. The balalaikas and minstrels on stage magically put everyone in the mood for dance and laughter, including the most obvious KGB plants in the crowd. Their future is uncertain, to say the least, and perhaps they too realize that this reception is their last caper for a long time.

MacWorld Boston - 1991

Steve Cisler and Jean Armour Polly

Editor's note: ALUG members Steve Cisler and Jean Armour Polly were both fortunate enough to attend MacWorld in Boston this summer. Following are their individual accounts of the same conference. I thought our readers might enjoy their two different perspectives.

Steve Cisler Reports on MacWorld

I did not go to parties; the weather was mild and unobtrusive; the exhibits were the main reason I attended, so I can't comment on any of the sessions. Another proviso, because I work for Apple, I did not spend much time at our booth or at the QuickTime demo room (I've been involved with that quite a bit back in Cupertino). Company phone numbers follow each blurb.

Hardware

The main device that attracted the crowds was the Outbound Portable (8.5 x 11 x 2.1 inches and just over 6 pounds). It comes in 68000 or 68030 models with all sorts of options. The conference price was between $2500 and $3800. The screen was very readable, but the cursor tended to disappear when you moved it quickly. I'm sure it will be popular. (303/786-9200)

RasterOps Expresso Personal Scanner was fast and simple. The slides can be done individually or from a cartridge. Each scan took about 1/30 of a second, and the image was displayed on a Mac or TV monitor. Because it has video output you could use it as a slide projector as well as scanner. It was fast and quite adequate for non-professional uses. Retail: $999. (408/562-4200)

Newtek, Inc., 215 SE 8th St., Topeka, KS 66603, showed the stand-alone version of Video Toaster, the real time video effects generator, production switcher, frame grabber, paint system which is really an Amiga lurking behind the box. Besides the live demos of the device, comedians/magicians Penn and Teller had produced a hilarious training/demo tape for Newtek and then showed their own "Bad Rock Video" with all the effects you come to expect from MTV. Using this device without a responsible adult in the room is the equivalent of turning in a business report with 20 types faces intermixed.

Modems

There were many brands (known and unknown) of 9600 bps units for sale at breakthrough prices. The lowest was less than $400 and the highest discounted price for a Prometheus ProModem Ultima 9600 pbs data/fax with V.32/V.22.bis, MNP-5 and V.42bis automatic error correction and data compression,and fax was $625. Expect to pay about $700 this month (8/91). The message to me was don't buy 2400 bps units if you can possibly afford it. The higher speed is the minimum you would want if you are dialing into an AppleTalk network. Dartmouth College has been doing this for years, and it works great.

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Jean Armour Polly *is the Assistant Director of Public Services at the Liverpool Public Library. She can be reached at 2nd and Tulip Streets, Liverpool, NY 13088. 315/457-0310 , via AppleLink at UG0314 or ALUG Online: polly.*

Fax

Fax-O-Matic (no similarities to Bass-O-Matic), a $499 device to print incoming fax on a laser printer can be used for legal or regular sized pages. A nice addition if you are using a send-only fax modem. New Image of America (415/680-0668)

CD-ROM

Besides a variety of drives from various vendors, this is the first show where there were a large number of titles being shown at several booths. Educorp served as an umbrella booth where reps. from Wayzata, Warner New Media, InterOptica, Comstock, Hyperglot, Reactor, Verbum, Grolier and Queue showed multimedia games, educational, reference, and entertainment titles: Queue, Mastering Math, Favorite Folk Tales, A+ French Tutor, Ole! (Spanish language, culture, song), 800 College Boards, Developing Writing Skills. (800/232-2224)

Verbum Interactive multimedia magazine (2 discs for $49.95) includes demo programs, art gallery, music by Todd Rundgren, Graham Nash and others; video clips; interactive panel discussions. (619/233-9977).

Multimedia Now!, a British firm, showed Dictionary of the Living World that includes 3000 text entries, 1000 color and b/w pictures, 100 animal sounds, and 50 animations on one CD-ROM. One that might be popular in public libraries: +LifeSave, a complete first aid course on CD-ROM which was prepared by a team of American physicians with real life emergency video footage. (+44 252 344 435 in the U.K.)

Educorp showed Spaceship Warlock, an interactive game for color Macs.Imagine you are moving in and out of Blade Runner and one of the more popular Space Operas (Star Wars, Aliens, etc.) and you can interact with the aliens, the objects in the scene, all of which are beautifully drawn. It took by 15 year old son about 5 hours to 'win' the game, and my 9 year old took about 8 hours. Highly recommended when you tire of searching ERIC or Agricola.(800/843-9497)

Silver Platter had dozens of their titles in the booth. It was a bit quieter than the info-tainment booths, but their prices were not aimed at the consumer market. They have plans for a client-server model of access CD-ROM data. Look for that next year. (1 Newton Executive Park, Newton Lower Falls, MA 02162)

Voyager showed a new videodisc player ($795) from Sony: MDP 1100 with interactive control, ability to play 12" and 8" videodiscs as well as CDV and CD's (audio). Bar code scanner can be used to access the frames. This unit seems to be aimed at the multimedia market in homes and schools. They also showed a CD-ROM drive and some other CD-ROM titles, but I had an interesting talk with one of their employees about the Extended Text project. They are investigating the kinds of material people would read on screen (given the increase in sales of laptops and portables) and what the barriers are in terms of content, price, and eye strain. Look for some floppy-based products in the under $20 range. (800/446-2001)

Broderbund was attracting kids and adults with its terrific Kid Pix drawing program. Anyone with a color Mac and a kid (at home, school, or just inside their head) should try this, but bring about $30 because you will probably not leave the store without it. A new product was a prototype of Living Books, CD-ROMs of children's stories. The first is Just Grandma and Me by Mercer Mayer, and the price will be quite low. These are interactive books with text, spoken word, and interactive objects in the picture. (17 Paul Dr., San Rafael, CA 94952)

BMUG had two user group booths and was selling everything from T-shirts to CD-ROMs to System 7 upgrades at rock bottom prices. A particularly good deal was the 5-pack disk set of True Type fonts (26 in all) for $12. As usual the omniscient Steve Costa was there disseminating accurate advice and information, something he has been known for in the Mac community since early 1984. Call 415/549-BMUG to join or just to buy items.

Networking and Communications

Besides modems and fax machines, there were a number of networking devices from Shiva: FastPath 5, a new version of their LocalTalk-Ethernet router/ gateway. It handles TCP/IP, DECnet, AppleTalk Phase 1 & 2, IP Talk and NFS. The Shiva Hublet is a power strip for 10BaseT Networks. Attach the Hublet to an RJ-45 outlet with the 10BAseT cable and plug in up to four additional nodes to the network. (800/ 458-3550)

In communications software, Software Ventures was showing the new version of Microphone, and they are working to provided TCP/IP tools for users. There should be some interesting developments in the coming months for Mac users hooking up to the Internet and other IP networks.

Three packages appeared at this conference to enhance personal communications beyond e-mail.

TIC of Montreal, Quebec, showed HiBBS, a multi-user ISDN, LAN or dialup BBS that uses a French operating system called MRTOS. You can combine it with their information retrieval tool called ESSENTIAL which allows string or Boolean searching on unstructured text in the BBS. (514/ 483-1294)

A Dutch firm using MacVonk of Narberth, PA, was marketing a very nice computer conferencing program called Inforum. It was set up for business users, but could be modified for professional groups, hobbyists, or campuses. Each forum has topic, statements, and responses. Each of these may be annotated with files, sound, or graphics. The author had worked for DEC and was partially inspired by Vax Notes. (215/660-0606)

A similar program from Pacer Software was PacerForum. Their demos looked flashier because the topics were marked with color PICT icons that looked nice but would be a chore to design each time you started a new topic. This program also allowed multimedia annotations. (619/454-0565).

In the more traditional software categories, I must admit I walked past all the page layout, graphics, and spreadsheet booths, but I was very impressed with two new integrated packages from Claris and Beagle Brothers. This is not a comparison because I sat through the BeagleWorks demo and only grabbed literature from Claris, but BeagleWorks includes word processing, database, spreadsheet, chart, draw, paint, and telecomms in a package that retails for $299. Each section was integrated with the other; if you made a change in a drawing or a chart that was included in a newsletter, the changes are reflected in the derivative works, and this works under system 6.05 too. I think this would be more than an excellent starter package; it might meet the needs of people who have to move from AppleWorks.(619/ 452-5500)

Projection Devices

For the high end user, the nView MediaPro projection panel looks to be the best choice from a price/weight standpoint. It handles Macs, PCs, TV signals and displays in 32,000 colors at very high resolution. High cost (about $10,000) and average weight (about 10 pounds), but one that I would choose over a giant Barco or Sony unit that many conferences have to rent at up to $1000 per day. (800/736-8439)

Wrapup

This was a good working conference for people who wanted good prices, depth of choices, and mature products. As we know, most journalists are on the lookout for the new and different. There was some of that, but I was struck more by the new and established users buying memory upgrades, accelerator boards, and more applications than I was by the people hoping for a new machine rollout. In a sense, it was the home improvement crowd rather than the people out buying homes.

Jean Armour Polly Goes to MacWorld

I got back from Macworld Boston on August 9.

Once again, I failed to get invited to all the Right Parties, including the Addison Wesley Cruise which left all the attendees hung over the next day, the *MacWeek* party at the New England Aquarium, and the Claris party, which I think was at the Science Museum.

I did get invited to the User Group party at Faneuil Hall, sponsored by Microsoft, but I wasn't able to go. I also got an invite to the Very Exclusive Apple party on Tuesday night. It was so exclusive the people at the Apple booth didn't even know about it! But it turned out that was because the regional reps planned this party. There were all kinds of finger foods but as some of you know, these days I avoid eating anything higher on the food chain than a fish. So, much of it was lost on me, although my husband said it was good. I stayed to the cheese and the crab-filled mushroom caps.

All attendees got System 7 shirts. Most people wore them with the logo in front. BMUG (Berkeley Macintosh User Group) types wore them logo on the back. Go figure. The bash sort of broke up when the Chicago clone/Motown band started up. It was way too loud and forced everyone out into the lobby. You might think it was a calculated move to get people to leave the food and drink, I don't know.

Macworld itself was another nerd paradise, leaving one giddy with visions of vaporware and almostware at every aisle.

What was big? Everyone was health conscious. Foam wrist pads for under or in front of your keyboard ($12 in designer colors, mine's lapis), pads that attach to your mouse and support your wrist while mousing, very low emission monitors and digital meters to measure radiations from your monitor, your electric blanket, and your flying toaster necktie, as sold for $17 from the After Dark people, who have 30 new modules for your screen saver. The ties were a hot item as well as the t shirts, but my favorite was the guy in the Talking Moose costume and the fake French Canadian accent, who gave out little plush mooses with wiggly eyes to get pasted to your monitor, or your badge, or whatever. The problem was they never beta tested the adhesive on the things, and within minutes of application the floor was littered with loose mooses for aisles around.

Other health items include the new Silhouette trackball, which is supposed to be so ergonomic and comes with 4 different balls of varying colors and weights. The week before Macworld I bought one sight unseen and I'm going to send it back. As I told them in the booth, because you have to rest your entire palm on the thing, it ends up compressing the ligament that goes across the base of your palm. Right under that puppy is the median nerve inside the carpal tunnel, and compressing anything right there is not a good idea. They weren't really happy in the EMAC booth when I told them about this, but honestly, they should have checked with me first since I am such an authority on wrists, having survived five months of physical therapy with Mike the Hunk, but that's another story.

Once again, desktop video and multimedia were hot, and Apple had a lot of QuickTime demos off the floor.

Just about everyone had some groupware which allowed meetings to be scheduled across a network. It lets you propose a meeting and the software runs around the network looking for a time all the guests can make it, and a meeting room and a/v resources are available. My favorite was Meeting Maker, although the one from Microsoft Office is neat, too. But it uses Microsoft Mail and we use Quickmail. The QM people have only Alarming Events, which is more of a personal scheduler. I told them to get with it, then they said they had just bought up another product, which was demoed as almostware at last year's show. I think it's called Perfect Timing, anyway they expect to do something network wise with that. I hope so. Why don't these people check with me first?

The best product I saw, and it sticks in my craw to tell you this, is Lotus 1-2-3 for the Mac. Available "soon." It is truly the Excel-killer. Does for spreadsheets what HyperCard 2.0 did for scripting. Painless. Spreadsheets for the numerically impaired. I can't wait for my copy. Also they gave out "switch" watches with the Lotus logo, LCD hands and sweep second hand. Green and yellow. Microsoft was giving out slap bracelets if you sat through their True Stories quiz/talk show featuring actors from central casting and a boring script. Luckily they gave out the bracelets (which are neat, they were in day-glo colors and reflect oncoming car headlights, etc.) before the production number, which meant savvy folks left shortly into the program... Letraset was touting ColorStudio and DesignStudio, although there was a copy of Ready Set Go in the booth. It was holding up all the other products stacked artistically on top of it. A metaphor? Coincidence? You decide.

Broderbund is coming out with a new series for kids, sort of like the Discis CD ROM books but without the price. Mercer Mayer titles. All of it in color, cute, and interactive. Yes, they have a spoken Japanese version too. Disk, not CD. Cheap modems were everywhere, as was cheap RAM. I succumbed and bought a Prometheus 9600 baud modem which includes 9600 send and receive fax. Yeah, I bought it for home. It was $400.

CD ROM was very evident. They were showing Chin-chih Chen's emperor of China videodisk. I don't know if it's shipping yet, though. There was such a crowd around the Voyager booth all I could scam was some literature. Educorp had another huge booth this year, showing all kinds of things including Galaxy Warlock, an animated, digitized sound space adventure game on CD that features death and mayhem at $79. Everyone wanted it but me. I saw a lot of Galaxy Warlock T shirts (featuring a skull and crossbones) but I couldn't get really excited about it. Yeah, it was neat but sort of like Ninja Turtles in space.

Brand new is a full text version and index to ten years of *New England Journal of Medicine*. In the fifth quarter they will include all the visuals from the articles too. Free update. From the same company as *The Family Doctor*, a sort of self help book with illustrations. And the same *Audubon Birds and Mammals*. Color, digitized bird songs from Cornell's Ornithological labs. I told the rep they really should interface to some video of birds, bird nests, etc. When ARE these people going to check with me BEFORE they bring out these products???? The *Grolier Encyclopedia* had a $239 show special. It really is a neat CD. Anyone who has ever played Fool's Errand knows what a sick puppy Cliff Johnson is, and now he has a new one called 3 in Three, all about a 3 that gets knocked out of a spreadsheet by a power surge, and its adventures inside the computer. Lots of word puzzles and things. I had to have it. There was also something called Swamp Gas visits the United States of America, sort of a Commentary On Our Times in edutainment form, I think.

Naturally I have about six bags of literature I will be culling through in the near future, so I may have more to relate.

I also attended the annual User Group breakfast which brings together the officers from all of the Apple User Groups around the world -- which they were taping. "Your presence here constitutes your agreement to appear in any videos..." The meeting was all about how to beg good from vendors. Couldn't hold a candle to last year's meeting, which featured Jerry Schneider who had just come back from evangelizing the Soviets on user groups. I did win a copy of Quicken 3.0 (the New One) and the *UG Connection* says they will be giving out free templates to user groups to manage non-profit organization finances and membership.

On the social front, we ate at Legal's once, the mall twice, and I took advantage of the hotel's health club. We went to a great outdoor concert at Copley Square featuring David Wilcox, excellent acoustic singer-songwriter. It's hard to find his CD's but worth it if you like a literary James Taylor or a Jackson Browne. But Wilcox is better than both. Just before we left Friday, we went to the Science museum for the Gems show, it was another terrific hands-on multimedia event.

As usual when we hit Sturbridge, it started to rain, and it rained all the way home. It's about a 6-7 hour drive depending on how many stops and how much construction.

Well, have to go play some more Swamp Gas.
Later....

The Online Book Catalog : MacLAP at Apple Computer, Inc.

Russ Stephens

Part One: Common Information

The Apple Corporate Library in Cupertino, CA utilizes CASPR's MacLAP as its Online Patron Access Catalog (OPAC). This is a Macintosh application that features the familiar and friendly Graphical User Interface (GUI), and is designed to provide patron access to the cataloging and circulation modules of the Macintosh Library System (MLS). The MLS modules may be manipulated by library staff only, but the patron searches the same selected data records entered into MLS via the MacLAP front-end screen (Fig 1).

In the Apple Library, this screen is displayed on two machines that are dedicated to the MacLAP application; one at the front desk (adjacent to reference personnel who may offer search assistance), and the other amid the stacks. It is not necessary for patrons to start or search for the MacLAP OPAC opening screen themselves. The application is easily launched by library staff each morning as part of opening procedures. Patrons need only walk up to the screen, select a search and type mode, and enter a request.

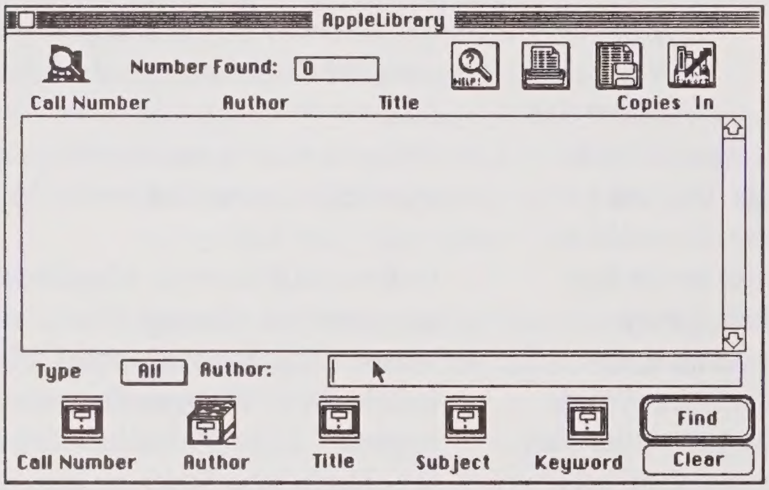

Fig 1. Opening Screen - *Patron may select item type and method of search by clicking on appropriate icon.*

The MacLAP interface is easy and fun to use. Patrons may search by clicking upon the preferred search method, in which case the selection is made evident by the open file drawer icon. In the instance of a search by author (Fig 1), the word "Author" has also appeared next to the search field. The material type may also be specified by clicking on the "type" box, and dragging the mouse pointer to the desired code. Examples of type codes are BK - Book, VT - Videotape, CAS - Cassette, TR - Technical Report, etc. Selection of type "All" will search on all material types and is particularly useful for subject searches.

The four icons in the top right-hand corner of the screen indicate (1) the place to go for help, (2) commands for hard copy printing, (3) disk or file storage of information, and (4) export of information. Clicking on the "Help" icon gives information on how to use the screen for searches, and includes instruction on Boolean logic. The full "Help" discussion has been recreated here (Fig 2); in the actual on-line application the patron would use the familiar GUI scrolling feature that shows on the screen to the right of the text.

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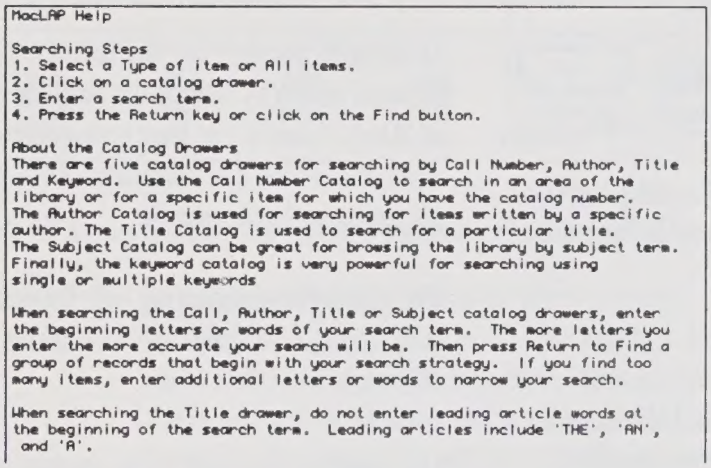
In addition to the standard author, title, or subject searches, MacLAP also allows for call number and keyword searches.The Help feature is especially informative regarding keyword searching, the most powerful feature of MacLAP. A discussion of the three other "information transfer" icons will follow.



MacLAP Help

Searching Steps
1. Select a Type of item or All items.
2. Click on a catalog drawer.
3. Enter a search term.
4. Press the Return key or click on the Find button.

About the Catalog Drawers
There are five catalog drawers for searching by Call Number, Author, Title and Keyword. Use the Call Number Catalog to search in an area of the library or for a specific item for which you have the catalog number. The Author Catalog is used for searching for items written by a specific author. The Title Catalog is used to search for a particular title. The Subject Catalog can be great for browsing the library by subject term. Finally, the keyword catalog is very powerful for searching using single or multiple keywords

When searching the Call, Author, Title or Subject catalog drawers, enter the beginning letters or words of your search term. The more letters you enter the more accurate your search will be. Then press Return to Find a group of records that begin with your search strategy. If you find too many items, enter additional letters or words to narrow your search.

When searching the Title drawer, do not enter leading article words at the beginning of the search term. Leading articles include 'THE', 'AN', and 'A'.

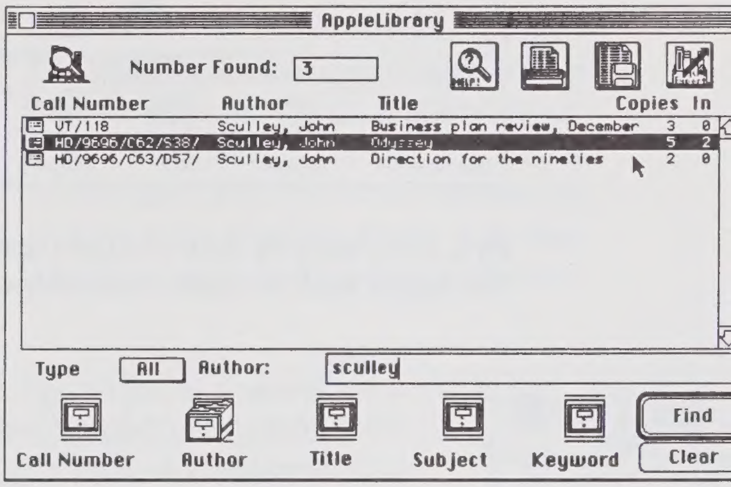
Fig 2. MacLAP HELP detail.

Examples of author, title, and subject searches follow. In addition to call number, author and title, the number of copies and their circulation status are given as well. If the patron had wanted to search on videotapes only, a selection of "VT" would have been made under "type." Likewise, a specific search on books would have necessitated a selection of "BK." This provides an efficient means of locating specific types of materials.

In addition, any combination of type and search method are possible. In the case of a search that results in the retrieval of large amounts of documents, the patron may again utilize the scrolling feature in order to view all or part of the listing. This feature also serves as an effective browsing tool. The MacLAP search input field is *not* case sensitive, so there is no need for any attention to shift keys when typing in a search request.

Clicking on the citation will produce a facsimile of a catalog card that will give full bibliographic detail, including the circulation number used by the library staff to locate records in the MLS database (Fig 4).

For longer records, the system creates a series of cards which may be viewed in succession (Fig 5). Multiple card presentation is made evident by the appearance of the word "Cont..." on the lower right-hand corner of the first card.



Number Found: 3

Call Number	Author	Title	Copies	In
VT/118	Sculley, John	Business plan review, December	3	0
HD/9696/C62/S38/	Sculley, John	Odyssey	5	2
HD/9696/C63/D57/	Sculley, John	Direction for the nineties	2	0

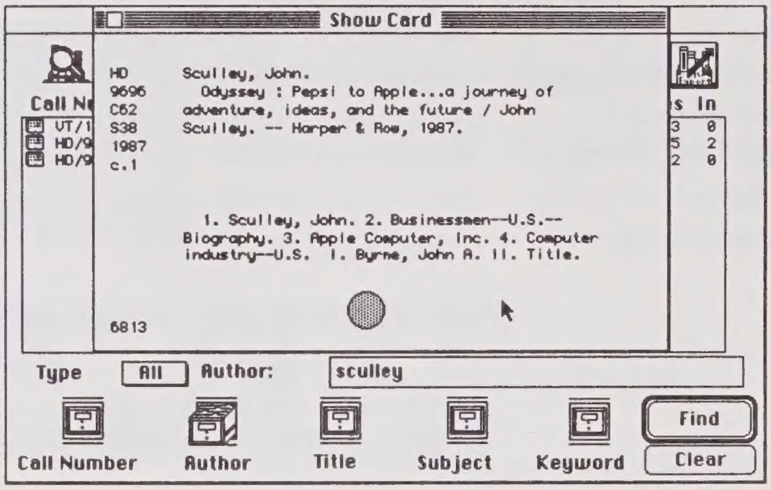
Type All Author: sculley

Fig 3. Search by author on all types, showing number and status of copies. Clicking once on the citation will highlight it.

In the author search (Fig 3), the patron knew the exact spelling of the author's name and searched accordingly. However, this author search, as with all MacLAP searches, could have been truncated for less precision or extended with a comma and the author's first name or initial for greater precision.

Title searching is usually undertaken when the patron has a high level of confidence in search terminology. It is important to note that leading articles ("the," "an"" and "a") are omitted in the indexed title field and must be excluded in the search terms. It is not necessary to search on every word in the title, rather, the patron may search on as few words as necessary to bring up the desired item. Boolean operators may *not* be used in title searches.

Subject searching is done in a similar fashion to author and title searching. It is a powerful browsing tool as well. Boolean operators are allowed, and may greatly enhance the subject search process. This greatly facilitates the subject search process and allows the MacLAP subject search to be used effectively.



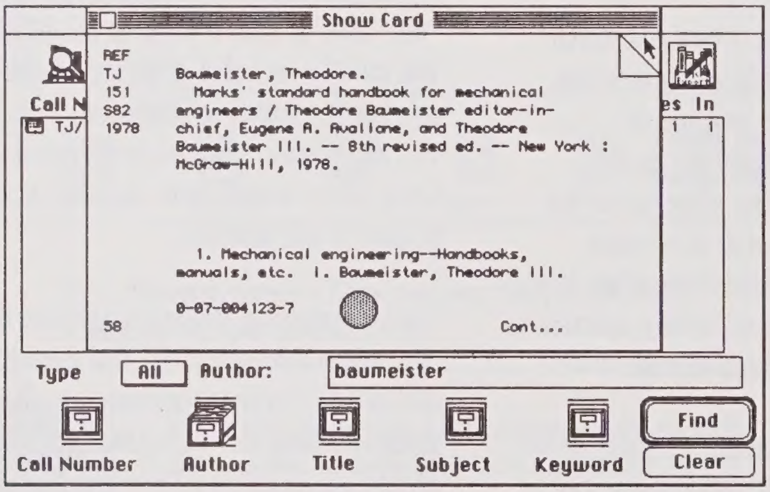
```
HD        Sculley, John.
9696        Odyssey : Pepsi to Apple...a journey of
C62       adventure, ideas, and the future / John
S38       Sculley. -- Harper & Row, 1987.
1987
c.1

             1. Sculley, John. 2. Businessmen--U.S.--
          Biography. 3. Apple Computer, Inc. 4. Computer
          industry--U.S.  I. Byrne, John A. II. Title.

6813
```

Fig 4. Clicking twice on the citation will produce a facsimile of a catalog card with full bibliographic record. Note circulation number in lower left used by library staff.

In order to provide the most efficient means of locating items, the search process may be as general or specific as the patron desires. MacLAP allows for more obscure searches in the database, notably in the "notes" field of the bibliographic record. For example, a software engineer may have heard about a technical report by an alternate number that was not used in the call number or title during the cataloging process. By putting the alternate number in the "notes" field with a "also numbered as..." reference, it is possible to retrieve the document both ways. It is here that the MacLAP keyword search is extremely effective, since it enables the patron to search on the first 64 characters of any indexed field in the bibliographic record.



```
REF
TJ        Baumeister, Theodore.
151         Marks' standard handbook for mechanical
S82       engineers / Theodore Baumeister editor-in-
1978      chief, Eugene A. Avallone, and Theodore
          Baumeister III. -- 8th revised ed. -- New York :
          McGraw-Hill, 1978.

             1. Mechanical engineering--Handbooks,
          manuals, etc.  I. Baumeister, Theodore III.

          0-07-004123-7
58                                    Cont...
```

Fig 5. Preceding or succeeding cards may be viewed by clicking on the dog-eared folds shown in the top right-hand corner of the card facsimile (see location of mouse

In the following example , Technical Report #STAN-CS-85-1063 has also been numbered HPP-84-6. By searching on the truncated keyword "HPP" it is possible to find this item by its alternate number as well. Choosing the type "TR" (Technical Report) may narrow the search even further by excluding other materials types.

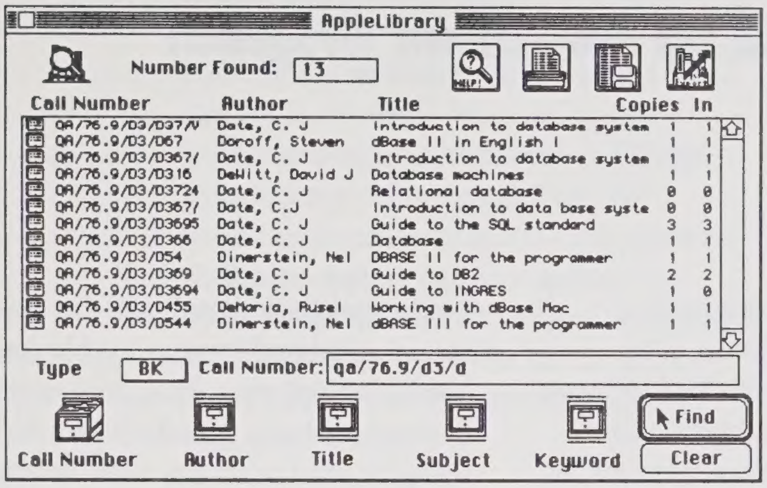
In the author search on "Baumeister" (Fig 5), a keyword search by staff on the familiar reference title of "Marks" would also have been effective. This demonstrates the full utilization of the system by librarians and patrons alike.

Multiple keyword searching with Boolean operators is also possible and allows for a high degree of relevancy .

Call number searching is also possible on MacLAP (Fig 6). This feature may be used after a subject or keyword search, whereby the patron notes the call number of a desired item, and then searches on the main body of the number. This will show all items shelved around the book, the authors and titles of which may then be reviewed for possible relevancy. Right truncation is automatic in call number searching, as it is in all MacLAP searches except keyword searching. Keyword searching does not utilize automatic truncation in order to avoid "hits" on non-relevant items. However, right truncation may be forced in keyword searches by adding a question mark (?) to the end of the word.

Part Two: Special Areas

Sets of records may be printed to local or network printers by clicking on the printer icon described earlier. The dialog box will ask the patron to specify the desired record form (Fig 7). The patron will also be asked whether or not he or she wants to be prompted after each record or record set is printed. This allows the record form to be changed if necessary.



Number Found: 13

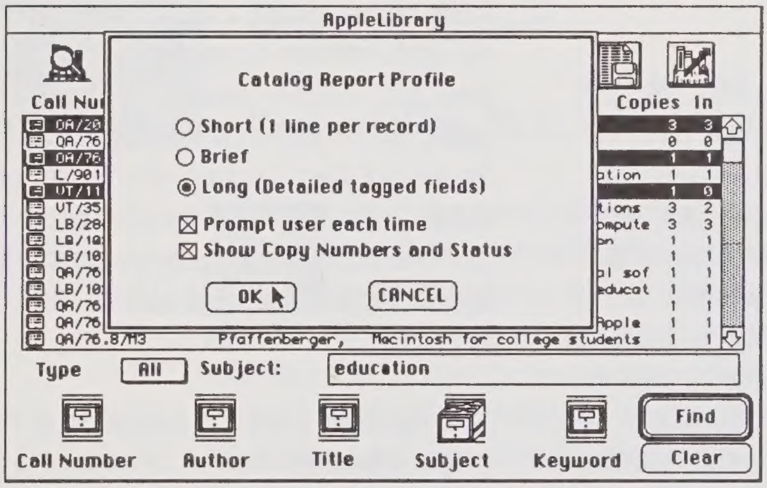
Call Number	Author	Title	Copies	In
QA/76.9/D3/D37/V	Date, C. J	Introduction to database system	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D67	Doroff, Steven	dBase II in English I	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D367/	Date, C. J	Introduction to database system	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D316	DeWitt, David J	Database machines	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D3724	Date, C. J	Relational database	0	0
QA/76.9/D3/D367/	Date, C.J	Introduction to data base syste	0	0
QA/76.9/D3/D3695	Date, C. J	Guide to the SQL standard	3	3
QA/76.9/D3/D366	Date, C. J	Database	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D54	Dinerstein, Nel	DBASE II for the programmer	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D369	Date, C. J	Guide to DB2	2	2
QA/76.9/D3/D3694	Date, C. J	Guide to INGRES	1	0
QA/76.9/D3/D455	DeMaria, Rusel	Working with dBase Mac	1	1
QA/76.9/D3/D544	Dinerstein, Nel	dBASE III for the programmer	1	1

Type: BK
Call Number: qa/76.9/d3/d

Fig 6. Call number search on books, showing truncated number in search field.

In addition, the system allows for selective record printing within sets of records. The patron may select individual records from record sets by using the mouse and the shift/control buttons on the keyboard. The dialog box will also inquire about the inclusion of copy numbers and status on the printout.

Record sets may be saved to local floppy disk files in the same manner. They may also be exported to a disk file in two different formats (Fig 8).



Catalog Report Profile

○ Short (1 line per record)
○ Brief
● Long (Detailed tagged fields)
☒ Prompt user each time
☒ Show Copy Numbers and Status

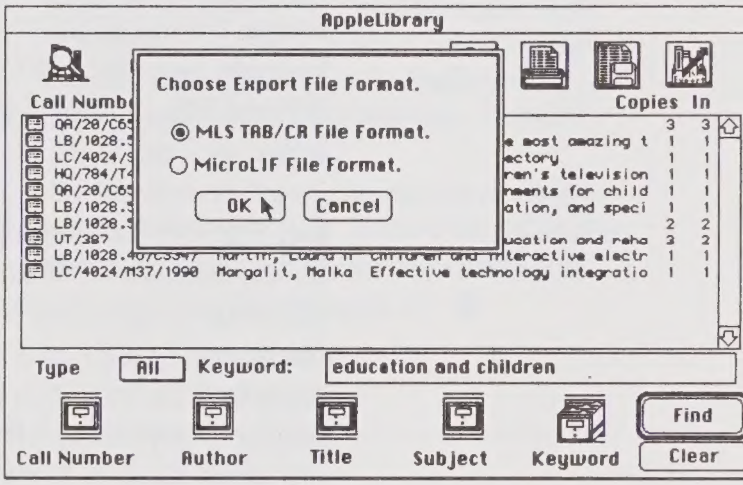
QA/76.8/M3 Pfaffenberger, Macintosh for college students 1 1

Type: All
Subject: education

Fig 7. The printer dialog box appears after clicking on the printer icon. The patron has selected three citations to be printed by highlighting the desired items.

Finally, MacLAP allows for remote searching by using AppleTalk® and AppleShare networking services. These may provide library holdings access to many different user groups, as well as provide access from home or other remote sites through normal telephone connections.

To summarize, it is evident that MacLAP's graphical user interface and keyword searching capability are its strongest features. The easy to use icon-driven screen is well-liked by patrons, who might otherwise be intimidated by an OPAC that requires some type of written and/or verbal instructions. At the Apple Library, we have found that most users very much prefer to explore MacLAP themselves, sometimes pausing to ask questions that often refer to search strategies. Therein lies the beauty of the system, for it allows the patron the option of independence, while at the same time provides a means of searching comprehensively.



Choose Export File Format.

● MLS TAB/CR File Format.
○ MicroLIF File Format.

LC/4024/M37/1990 Margalit, Malka Effective technology integratio 1 1

Type: All
Keyword: education and children

Fig. 8. Clicking on the export icon brings up the export dialog box.

MacLAP is available from CASPR, 20111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014. 800/852-2777. AppleLink CASPR.

FEATURES

Getting the Most Out of an Original 32K Apple II

Phil Shapiro

The other day I had an interesting challenge presented to me. Two generous persons in the local Apple user group donated their original 32K Apple II's for use by a church-sponsored after school program for "at-risk" kids. These kids just adore spending time using computers. But what sort of educational software runs on a 32K original Apple II? (As a historical footnote, the original Apple II preceded the old Apple II+ model. Since the Apple II+ was made between 1979 and 1982, the original Apple II dates from between 1977 and 1979.)

A lot of software from the early 1980's is able to run on "any 64K Apple II." What this means is that it will run on an Apple II+ with a 16K language card (the original Apple II+ came with 48K of memory), or any Apple IIe, IIc, IIGS, or IIc+. Included in this category of "any 64K Apple II" software are such educational classics as Reader Rabbit, The Print Shop, and Facemaker.

None of these old classics can run on the 32K Apple II. But that doesn't mean the 32K Apple II can't be used to run other programs. Many of the old DOS 3.3 public domain and shareware programs are able to run in 32K of memory. I was very happy to find that the shareware Math Invaders program, an arcade-style math drill, runs just fine on an original Apple II. This game uses high-resolution graphics and animations to drill kids on basic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division math facts.

Another useful educational game that runs on a 32K Apple II is Keyboard Invasion, a public domain keyboarding drill where letters come raining down the computer screen. Kids shoot down the letters by typing the letters before they reach the bottom of the screen. Since keyboarding skills are helpful for all other computer activities, Keyboard Invasion is sure to see some good use at the after-school tutorial classes.

A third program that runs on a 32K Apple II is the public domain Miniature Golf game. This fun little game has a modest educational component, as kids need to estimate how hard to hit the golf ball to get it near each of the ten holes on the golf course. I justify using this game in the classroom by saying it helps introduce the kids to elementary concepts in physics. The kids think of it as a "reward program" for good work on other educational software.

I didn't have a chance to test other software before the computers were delivered to the church. But I'm pretty sure I could dig up some other educational games that the kids could use. For spelling practice, for instance, there's a nice public domain game called Spelling Bee. And it shouldn't be too hard to find some public domain programs to drill kids on double-digit and triple-digit addition and subtraction.

It might also be possible to translate some ProDOS programs back into DOS 3.3, to get them to run on these original Apple II's. The "Toddler and Preschool Gameroom" public domain disk has a very nice "Simon" memory game on it. Using the Apple II System Utilities disk, this game could be transferred back into DOS 3.3 format for use on the donated computers.

***Phil Shapiro** is the founder of Balloons Software, a new Apple II educational software company. Copies of the disks mentioned in this article, along with instructions for using them, can be obtained by sending $3 in stamps to: Balloons Software, 5201 Chevy Chase Pkwy., NW, Washington, DC 20015.*

As far as word processors go, there's no possible way to get AppleWorks to run on a 32K Apple II. (Any ProDOS based applications requires at least 64K of memory, in any event.) But an old copy of AppleWriter should be able to run on a 32K Apple II. Apple no longer publishes AppleWriter, but sometimes you can find a second-hand copy at the Washington Apple Pi semi-annual garage sale. (Come to think of it, is there any good reason why Apple can't release AppleWriter into the public domain at this point? They haven't sold it since 1985, or before.)

Chances are the church won't be using these computers to do word processing, since that would involve purchasing a serial or parallel printer card. But the fact that word processing is an option for these computers is nice to know about.

The donated computers came with monochrome monitors, but at some point the church might hook them up to composite color monitors. Every Apple II ever built has color capability built into the hardware. That was one of the great appeals of the Apple II in the early days of microcomputers.

In these days of multi-megabyte multimedia machines, it's amazing to think that a 32K Apple II could still be appealing and useful in an educational setting. I was a little surprised, myself, at what these old veteran computers could do. It just goes to show, obsolescence is more a state of mind than a state of machine.

[Footnote: According to some people I spoke with, it might be possible to upgrade the memory of a 32K Apple II to 48K or even 64K. Don't expect your local Apple dealer to provide such service, though. Better to check with some of the mail order vendors who advertise memory upgrades for Apple II+ computers.

Also, keep in mind that you can buy a second hand Apple IIe or IIc for as little as $200 to $300 dollars these days, so it doesn't pay to invest too much money in upgrading an original 32K Apple II.]

FEATURES

Why A Mac?

Monica Coffey, Ph.D.

In today's corporate world, computer users work with electronically generated icons and glide computer mice over high tech pads. The results are sharp looking pages that slide effortlessly through laser printers. This kind of work was not possible until seven years ago when the Apple Macintosh dropped in on the industrial scene and shattered the big brother image of IBM. Since then the Mac has knocked down corporate doors with flair and originality and forged ahead as the new star of the personal computer revolution.

However, I have noticed in recent library literature and among colleagues in the academic library field, the belief that with the right IBM software products, such as Microsoft Windows, one can turn a DOS based computer into a Mac. In reality, Windows only simulates a Mac. Granted, the Macintosh is not the solution for everyones computer needs, but there has yet to be computer that does everything for everyone. Therefore, it is time to set the record straight on certain assumptions. Windows can be purchased at most computer stores for the reasonable price of $149, however, there are a few

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major cost considerations one must be aware of before forging ahead with this purchase.

First, one needs to own a machine of 16 Mhz or better, with a 386SX or 386 processor and no less than 4MB memory to take the fullest advantage of Windows. It will technically operate on older XT or AT class machines, but it may not be as fast as some people would expect and far from practical (*WordPerfect Report*, Feb. 1991).

Second, one needs a mouse; a GUI (graphical user interface) certainly needs one for effective use. Microsoft sells a mouse/Windows package and other companies, such as Logitech offers a mouse that is compatible with the PC (*WordPerfect Report*, Feb.1991).

Third, Windows looks better on a color monitor with VGA resolution being the best choice. An EGA monitor is another alternative, but a poor one.

Fourth, to take advantage of all that Windows has to offer, one needs new software. Like many DOS programs, the current version of WordPerfect for DOS will run under Windows, but it still acts as its normal DOS self with none of the features or benefits available. This is not to be confused with applications for Windows, which have been designed specifically only for Windows with pull down menus and other GUI features. A Word Perfect for Windows software package will be released perhaps later this year. These are two different programs; using Windows does not turn DOS programs into easier to use GUI based programs.

Finally, Windows uses anywhere from five to seven megabytes of hard disk space. Software for Windows takes up more hard disk space than their DOS relatives.

Also, if users are not accustomed to products, such as Windows, additional costs are incurred for more training. For example, Microsoft's Word for Windows (some call it WoW) (Hogan, May 1990) comes with a bemusing one page set of instructions that try to explain the ins and outs of installation for IBM PCs but fails. Those who think that new products such as WoW have evened up the score with the Mac are wrong (Hogan, May 1990). It is also safe to note that the overwhelming majority of software in the DOS world is not designed for windows. In fact, such DOS mainstays as dBase IV should not be run with Windows.

The Mac may cost more initially compared to the typical computer in the DOS world, but one must remember that a DOS machine does not include the Mac's second serial port or a built in SCSI port (a SCSI card for IBM computers runs from $450 to $1000) that allows for seven peripherals to be connected to the computer. Having these additions would save costs in terms of adapter needed. The Mac has a mouse at no additional cost and built in network capability designed for sharing printers and modems, along with built in networking ability for a file server. Also the Mac is designed for easy memory expansion without the complicated tricks necessary for DOS machines. For example, one does not have to break the 640K barrier . The previous limit of eight megabytes on the Mac has been broken permanently with a new release of the operating system.

It goes without saying that the biggest savings with the Mac comes in training and support. In the education world it is at times difficult to meet cost beyond that of the initial purchase of hardware. The machine is easier to use than IBM PC products, which means a definable savings in support and training. There even exists a MacAcademy program which is now the nation's leading Mac training source (*MacWeek*, April 10, 1990). MacAcademy trains over 18,000 people a year in sixty-five metropolitan areas for both beginning and advanced users in over 12,000 companies (*MacWeek*, April 10, 1990). The program has recently been put on video along with twelve more workshop videos not yet offered at MacAcademy (*MacWeek*, April 10, 1990).

Furthermore, the Mac's hardware can be purchased at reduced costs. This makes the machine affordable for elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities and individual teachers and employees at educational institutions.

Schools have taken a great liking to the Mac because of its power, affordability and graphics. Just a couple of years ago Claremont High School in Claremont, CA (one of the 240 National Exemplary schools as recognized by the United States Department of Education) installed a forty-two Macintosh lab. The Mac was chosen because it provided a combination of power, affordability and low cost training. Mentor teacher, Robert Muir quoted, "We want the students to learn and think about subject matter, not wrestle with learning to use the computer." (*MacWeek* Jan. 10, 1989).

The Mac will also work well in libraries as their workstations. MacSchool, MacBook and the Macintosh Library System are just a couple programs that a library can benefit from and the institution will save money. This is not to say that the Macintosh is better than a DOS machine, but the advantages of the Mac are a breath of fresh air. Also, a fear of computers is not a necessary element to purchase the Macintosh. One can learn a lot with the Mac, all one needs is an interest, which is easy to do with this type of machine that already has the corporate and education world at its feet.

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FEATURES

The Ten Best Ways to Get A Macintosh Into Your Company

Guy Kawasaki

1 Get it in the door anyway you can. This is not the time to be proud. If management thinks it's a desktop publishing machine, agree and get their signature. If management thinks it's a front-end to an AS/400, agree and get their signature. If management thinks it's door stop, agree and get their signature.

2. Let people play with it. The best way to get allies inside your company is to make people love Macintosh. The best way to do this is to let them touch, play, and use one. The rest is inevitable. Don't tell people Macintosh is great. Help them discover that Macintosh is great.

3. Highlight strengths, don't deny weaknesses. Concentrate on explaining the strengths of Macintosh: it's easy to learn, easy to use, easy to repair, and easy to love. Don't open a can of worms or waste time trying explain away the (few and MIS-perceived) weaknesses of Macintosh.

4. Provide a safe first step. Make it easy for management to say "Yes, you can." Don't tell them that you need five IIfxs with 21-inch color monitors. Instead tell them that you only need a Classic and

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maybe one "Mac II class" machine "for quite a while." Once you get Macintosh in, you'll have plenty of other people who will lobby for you.

5. Inspire, don't compete with MIS. This is probably the most difficult recommendation—I never said it would be easy. You aren't going to win a frontal assault on MIS. Instead inspire MIS with Macintosh's strengths. Show MIS how Macintoshes can make them into heroes. Be brave—and bite your tongue.

6. Let a thousand flowers bloom. Foster the use of Macintosh for any purpose. Don't dictate how people should use their Macintosh. You never know: they may come up with ways even you didn't think of. All that counts is that you get the Macintoshes in.

7. Localize your efforts. Macintosh is a personal computer. Don't position Macintosh as the harbinger of a "corporate computing plan." Answer this question for every Jane and Joe Doe in your company: "How will Macintosh help me in my daily work?" If you think local, pretty soon Macintosh will be global.

8. Beat your chest. As you achieve success, ensure that other parts of the organization hear about it. Don't do this in a braggadocio, bridge-burning way. Instead, position your success as a gain for the entire organization. Each victory, in turn, will get easier.

9. Remember your installed base. Suppose you achieve success and even management and MIS are using Macintoshes. This is not the time to forget the Macintosh pioneers who got you where you are. Take care of them: give them free software, swap out their slow hard disks, and give them more RAM.

10. Say it's a PC running Windows. If all else fails, tell management that the Apple-IBM alliance means that the purchase order is really for PCs running Windows. By the time they catch on (or up to you), it will be too late. Remember: ask forgiveness, not permission. It's the Macintosh way…

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FEATURES

Corporate Librarians and Electronic Publishing

Brewster Kahle

Trying to predict what will happen to different professions as a major technology shift occurs can help us prepare and profit from such a change. I hope that this article will stir debate so that we can figure out what will happen to corporate librarians and other professions. I do not know what will happen to public libraries, but corporate libraries, it seems to me will become more important parts of the running of a company as it becomes easier to find and leverage external and internal information. The effect will be to draw on different skills that will threaten many current librarians.

Corporate librarians today, in most cases, perform searches on specific subjects for executives and prepare mini-reports usually made up of lists of possibly relevant articles. Further, they do some current awareness projects (Selective Dissemination of Information), and corporate archiving. In an informal poll of a few librarians, a custom search costs about $100 even though the subject matter might just be a background search on a company or a person. The major tool of the librarian for this are the online services. "Current awareness" projects are sometimes

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circulating copies of tables of contents of journals, or collecting profiles of interests for periodic online searching. In my limited experience, however, the most common form of current awareness program is handled by the librarian knowing the patron and remembering their interests as they go about their daily business and routing appropriate information their way. All in all, the corporate librarian serves a valuable but expensive function to a minority of the corporate population.

What types of technologies are likely to develop that effect the corporate librarian's life? End-user searching will put the power of remote databases in the hands of corporate executives, and internal databases will hold more information that is important to the running of businesses. The search technology must become "executive-friendly", and it must be easy to access the databases; both of which are happening. DowQuest, the first commercial end-user searching tool, still required obscure modems, and primitive character-display commands to use them which by-in-large only professional searchers could bear. We found in the WAIS (Wide Area Information Servers) program with Peat Marwick, that if you made the same search technology easily available in a comfortable environment, they loved it (but in fairness, when they learned of the value of DowQuest they were often willing to use the current interfaces). The wide area networks are being installed in fits and starts in this country, but the future of ubiquitous access is certain -- just a matter of time. Using internal databases (archives of word processor files, memos etc) in corporations can also change the way decisions are made. By observation, most executives make many smaller decisions based on who they know or other "intuition" rather than studies or research. Giving tools to easily make those investigations to the executive might bring about more sanity checks based on other's experience before action is taken. Folding previous corporate experience into more decisions is a form of learning at the corporate level. These technologies seem likely in the coming years, but how do they change the role of the corporate librarian?

Since much of the mechanical searching function of librarians will be done by the end-users, many librarians feel threatened, I would say unnecessarily, since their tasks will be promoted to a level more important. Mike Lesk, I think, told me an analogy: "Accountants used to be people that could add well, until the computer -- now they run our companies since they have command of their data." Corporate librarians are stuck doing the addition of information access, soon they can start to be a major force in how this information is selected and used in an organization with the coming of end-user searching. Therefore the librarian will be teacher, consultant, and guide rather than mechanic, farmer, and fireman.

Clearly, some librarians will not make the transition, and the transition will take a generation to complete, but if these technologies do take root in our corporations, there will be an opportunity for corporate librarians to become more able to serve the company. The prospect is exciting since our companies seem to make many decisions based on hunches that should have been checked out beforehand. Soon we will be able to blame the Chief Information Officer for such mistakes.

This article first appeared on the Internet -- wais-discussion@think.com.

FEATURES

Developing a HyperCard Catalog for a Small Music Library

Rhio H. Barnhart

When I was hired as the Head of the Music Department Library at U.C. Davis in March of 1990, I knew the position would present a challenge. My predecessor had retired after 30 years and had been the only department librarian. The collection consists of some 10,000 recordings, 1200 CD's, and a small collection of books and scores used to support classes. Shields Library, the campus main library, holds the major collection of monographs and scores. The two collections have never merged for a variety of reasons, and I do not have access to their automated cataloging system.

The main issue discussed when I was hired was automating the Music Library's catalog. I looked forward to the challenge and had a number of ideas working before I even started the job. The obstacles I ran into trying to get an automation project going were so numerous I began to think it couldn't be done. As usual the main obstacle was money. The small library with very little money is in an extremely difficult position when it comes to automation.

My first thought was that we could append our name and call number to cataloging records already existing in the University of California's library database, MELVYL. However, the University of California, Division of Library Automation currently has no interface for accommodating PC or Macintosh data. There had been numerous requests besides mine, but the year of the "Big Budget Cut" is here, so I was out of luck. The Music department has a SUN 3/50 used for the computer music classes, and while this would be more than adequate in terms of storage, library software for it costs $20,000. I queried several of the Macintosh library system software producers who advertise in the *ALUG Newsletter*. None of the systems was affordable, primarily due to hardware requirements that would cost in the $10,000 range.

Although I had not used a Macintosh previously, this is a Macintosh office. The department bought a Mac Classic with 40Mb hard disk for my use, the library is networked with the department office and we share a laser printer. I began thinking about a way to utilize what I had available to get some sort of automated cataloging system working. I had read several things in the *ALUG Newsletter* about HyperCard in libraries. While there were several unknowns; speed vs number of cards etc., I decided this was the only way I could afford to go. I had access to cataloging copy via dial-up access to MELVYL. My goal was to have an online catalog with MARC records that was fully indexed and searchable with Boolean operators. It was important that it be user friendly, met the patrons' needs, and it had to cost next to nothing. I was stuck at this point, when a colleague in another department supplied me with two shareware programs. The first was a DOS .EXE program, developed by a U.C. Davis librarian, that removes all the display tags from downloaded MELVYL "Long" display records. I contacted this fellow to see if he could do the same for the MARC display but he said he was hampered by the large number of sub-field delimiters in MARC records. This meant I would have to use the "Long" display for my copy. I decided this would have to be acceptable. The chances of uploading full MARC

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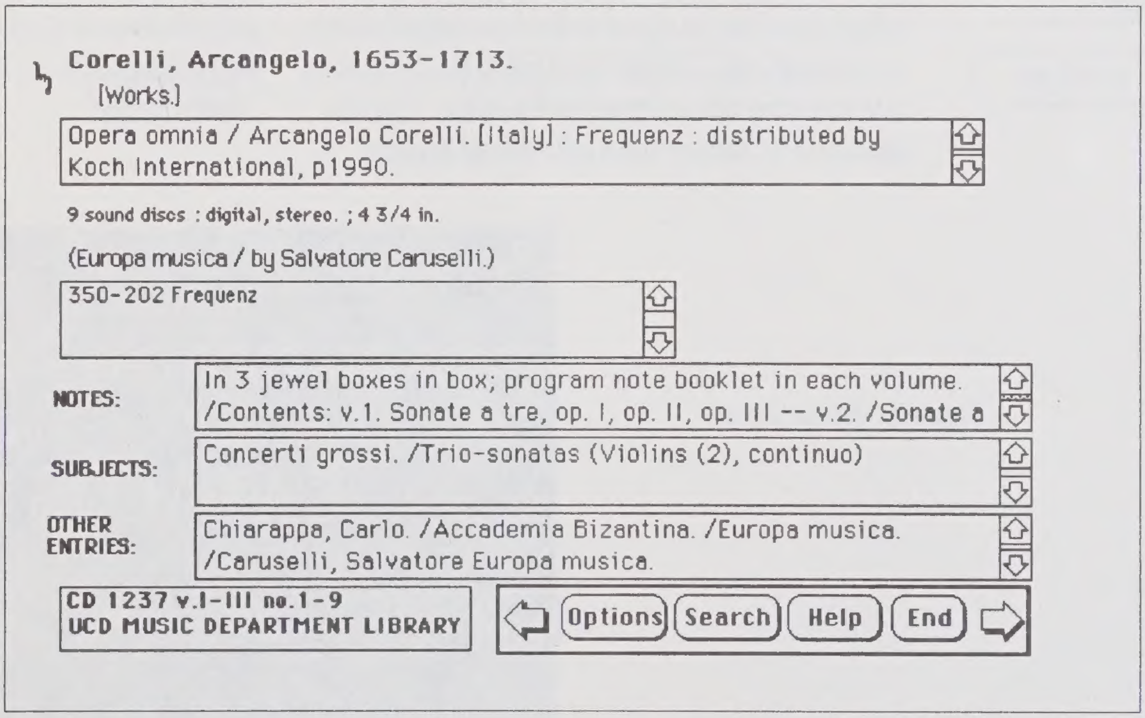
records to a larger database were looking remote, and doing cut and paste from MARC records to HyperCard fields would be prohibitively time consuming. The second program was a HyperCard Import/Export program. Although I had the C code for the PC .EXE program, I could not find anyone to get it running in the Mac environment, so after inheriting a PC clone with modem from our retiring department manager, I developed the following routine. Some readers may find it amusing, but it was the best I could do at the time.

1. Using PC clone, search MELVYL via modem and download "Long" display records to 5.25 inch diskette. I found I could search about fifty items per session before my eyes gave out.
2. Run .EXE program. Copy resulting output file to 3.5-inch diskette on another PC "down the hall" that has the two sizes of disk drives.
3. Using Apple File Exchange on my Mac, translate output file from DOS to Mac.
4. Import translated output file into HyperCard stack.
5. Take break.
6. After break, edit HyperCard records when needed; change call number, etc.

Using the above procedure, I searched all 1249 CD's in our current collection and found acceptable copy for 780 items. This was the beginning of the catalog. While working on this I acquired the HyperCard 2.1 Development kit, System 7 upgrade and added 2 Mb of RAM to my Classic. The RAM was a necessity for the System 7/HyperCard combination. My expenditure for these was minimal due to educational discounts. I am currently working on access to additional sources for cataloging copy. This may prove a problem as both OCLC and RLIN are too expensive for my current budget. In addition I would need several versions of the .EXE program written to accommodate other sources. I am currently working on a Mac version of this program that can save customized parameters for various sources including full MARC.

My next problems were stack design and searching. I decided to make long fields scrolling, reduce font size or spacing in some, and add buttons. Figure 1 shows the current catalog "card" display.

In this library it is important for patrons to have catalog access to everything on every recording. For this reason I left all the fields intact. The Import/


Corelli, Arcangelo, 1653-1713.
[Works.]

Opera omnia / Arcangelo Corelli. [Italy] : Frequenz : distributed by Koch International, p1990.

9 sound discs : digital, stereo. ; 4 3/4 in.

(Europa musica / by Salvatore Caruselli.)

350-202 Frequenz

NOTES: In 3 jewel boxes in box; program note booklet in each volume. /Contents: v.1. Sonate a tre, op. I, op. II, op. III -- v.2. /Sonate a

SUBJECTS: Concerti grossi. /Trio-sonatas (Violins (2), continuo)

OTHER ENTRIES: Chiarappa, Carlo. /Accademia Bizantina. /Europa musica. /Caruselli, Salvatore Europa musica.

CD 1237 v.I-III no.1-9
UCD MUSIC DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

Figure 1.

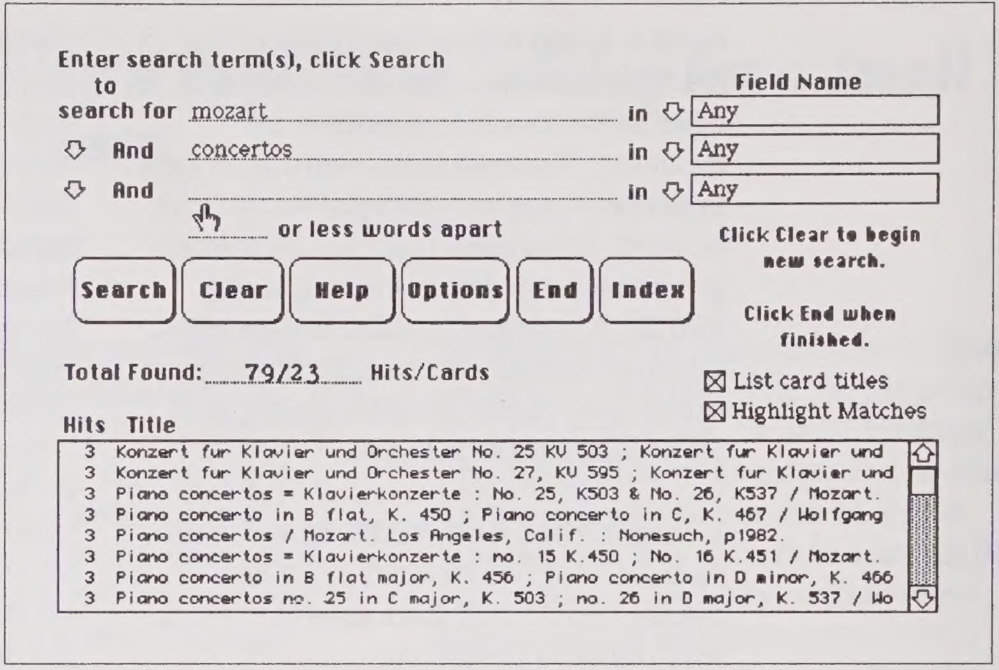


Figure 2. Search Screen

Enter search term(s), click Search to

search for mozart in Any

And concertos in Any

And in Any

or less words apart

Total Found: 79/23 Hits/Cards

☒ List card titles

☒ Highlight Matches

Hits	Title
3	Konzert fur Klavier und Orchester No. 25 KV 503 ; Konzert fur Klavier und
3	Konzert fur Klavier und Orchester No. 27, KV 595 ; Konzert fur Klavier und
3	Piano concertos = Klavierkonzerte : No. 25, K503 & No. 26, K537 / Mozart.
3	Piano concerto in B flat, K. 450 ; Piano concerto in C, K. 467 / Wolfgang
3	Piano concertos / Mozart. Los Angeles, Calif. : Nonesuch, p1982.
3	Piano concertos = Klavierkonzerte : no. 15 K.450 ; No. 16 K.451 / Mozart.
3	Piano concerto in B flat major, K. 456 ; Piano concerto in D minor, K. 466
3	Piano concertos no. 25 in C major, K. 503 ; no. 26 in D major, K. 537 / Wo

Export program puts the slash "/" into the NOTES, SUBJECTS, and OTHER ENTRIES fields. I understand there are some programs in development that will allow global editing within a HyperCard field and I will investigate these before cleaning up these fields and finalizing their display format. The stack is currently in call number order but I added the forward/backward arrows. It allows browsing, although not of a very productive nature. I may sort the stack by main entry in the future, but this can be tricky and I need to experiment first.

My next problem was searching. I called Janet Vratny-Watts at the Apple Library and she suggested a product called HyperKRS, developed by the KnowledgeSet Corp. in Mountain View, California. I talked the department into acquiring this and it was well worth it. HyperKrs consists of an indexer and a full featured Boolean searching function. The stack developer can customize the index by selecting backgrounds to be indexed and specifying a stop list. The search screen can be customized and I did so as in figure 2.

There are still a few things this screen needs. To go to a card, you click on the Title in the field at the bottom of the screen. With the menu bar on, there is a HyperKRS menu item that moves to the next or previous card, or you can use Y or T to move back and forth through hit cards. With the menu bar off, to see the next card, you must return to the search screen and click on the next Title. Because I plan to have the menu bar off, I need to develop a button script that would allow a scroll through hit cards. This feature could use the arrows currently on the "card" display.

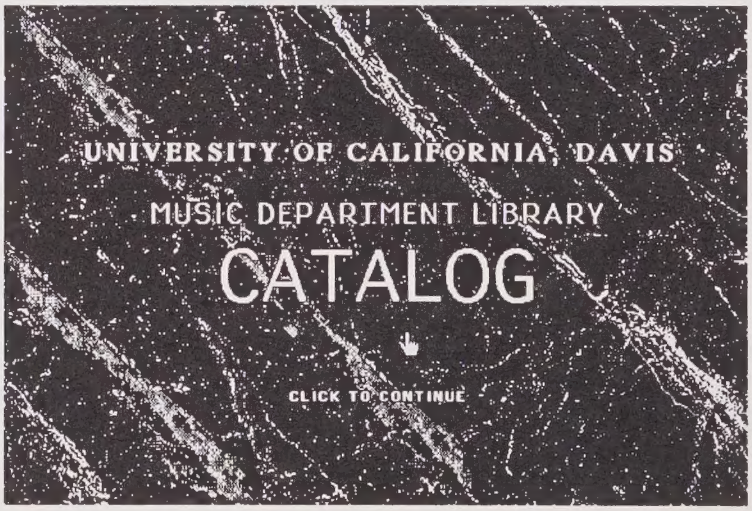


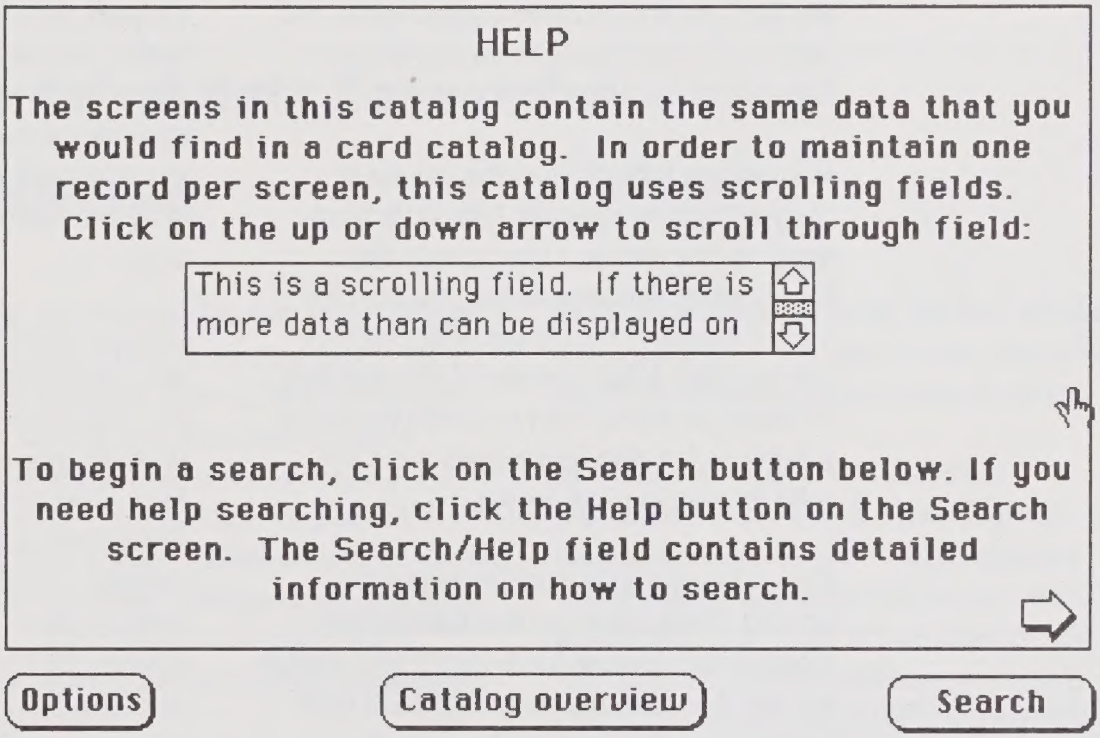
Figure 3. Opening Screen.

Figures 3 and 4 show some of the other screens the stack currently has.

At this point my problem was to transfer the catalog files to another machine and storage. We bought a second Mac Classic to sit on the counter in the library and using the File Sharing feature of System 7, I copy the catalog stack and index files from my machine to the library machine. While not an entirely adequate back-up, it will have to do for now.

The current stack and indexes use 1867k. The 40Mb hard disk should be adequate for some time given our acquisition rate. The searching speed is currently surprisingly fast. I anticipate that this will slow down considerably as the stack gets larger, and given our modest equipment. The new school year begins in three weeks. The system will get its first test and I can begin fine-tuning problems as they come up. I'll keep you posted. I would certainly welcome any advice.

Figure 4. Help Screens



HELP

The screens in this catalog contain the same data that you would find in a card catalog. In order to maintain one record per screen, this catalog uses scrolling fields. Click on the up or down arrow to scroll through field:

This is a scrolling field. If there is more data than can be displayed on

To begin a search, click on the Search button below. If you need help searching, click the Help button on the Search screen. The Search/Help field contains detailed information on how to search.

FEATURES

Playing Around

Douglas E. Welch

Have you ever sat down and "played" with your computer? And I'm not talking about those six hours of Crystal Quest last night.

Have you ever sat down and played with your word processor, spreadsheet or graphics program? Though you may have trouble convincing your spouse and your friends, play is one of the most productive learning tools you have.

As a computer hobbyist I am often accused of "playing" with my computer. I can sit for hours trying out new software. I have to make sure I haven't missed that one function I just can't live without. (Although I'm not sure what I would do with the "Slice & Dice" function of Microsoft Word.) Obviously, playing isn't very productive when taken to extremes, but when done properly it can help make the computer work for you.

Early in life, play is the most important way of learning. Trying things and then learning from success or failure allows you to learn a large amount in a very short time. You played with clocks to see how they worked and you watched animals to see how they acted. You learned to walk and talk and hundreds of other things. You created play environments in which you practiced manners, morals and actions that would serve you in later life.

Unfortunately, when we enter high school most of us stop using play as a learning tool. Education is considered serious business and you are expected to be just as serious about it. I am sure you heard the teacher tell you to "stop playing around and get to work!" You learned very quickly that shooting hoops was not a good way to pass your mid-term exam.

Despite all this previous training, you must seek to interject some of that playfulness back into your computer learning. We all had that one special teacher who was able to make almost anything interesting. By making the learning fun, he or she made the information memorable. By using play, you were included in the learning. You became part of the information and it became an important part of you.

When you first get a computer you tend to worry about damaging it. Not to worry. You can be assured that your friends and coworkers will not see "Worker Destroys Computer" on the front page of the *Daily News*. Short of physical abuse, like dousing the keyboard with coffee, you cannot damage your computer. Pressing a key will not cause the system to burst into flames. At the worst, you may lose whatever you were working on. Just make sure to save often. This is why you play around with inconsequential items. You can lose a letter to a friend without much worry, but telling your boss "The computer ate the million dollar contract" can be very traumatic.

Start off with easy activities first. Write a letter to a friend. This is a fun and productive way to learn about your computer and the various word processing programs available to you.

Create a computerized address book using a database program. This will introduce you to the basic concepts of databases and produce a useful

Douglas E. Welch *can be contacted at 10939 Morrison Street #204, North Hollywood, CA 91601. 818/505-8648.*

reference tool for you as well. The simplest databases are recreations of your desktop Rolodex file.

Play games. Games introduce you to your computer and let you experiment with input devices such as the mouse.

Create flyers, invitations, letterheads or other useful documents using your graphics or page layout software. This helps you learn about composition and exploit any hidden artistic talents you might have before you need them in the real world.

Open yourself up to the possibilities of your computer and you will be rewarded. Just remember that you didn't learn to ride your bicycle in a day (at least I didn't) and you shouldn't expect to learn the computer that quickly either.

Time is an important factor when engaging in directed play. Take a free lunch hour or slow time of the day. Just take one small step at a time. Try to isolate yourself from the usual pressures of the office and concentrate on having a good time. Computers can be fun if you just give them a chance.

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FEATURES

The Art of Data Conversion

Gerald Berkowitz

Data conversion has long been an integral part of the computer and data processing profession. Years ago when the industry was dominated by large mainframe computer systems, whole departments were dedicated to the business of converting data between systems of differing formats. Many businesses continued with old and obsolete computer systems precisely because the conversion of their data to new systems or to a different vendor's system was impossible or so costly as to be prohibitive.

In the early days of the Apple II, one of the most popular programs was Visicalc and PFS:File. These two programs helped sell millions of Apple II computers in the late 70s early 80s. By the mid 80s both the Macintosh and the IBM PC where on the market and people found these computers to be more suited to business applications. Like their mainframe counterparts, these new computer users were now faced with the same problem of data conversion.

Data conversion from older and obsolete microcomputers can often be accomplished by printing or saving your database, spreadsheet or word processing data as an ASCII file or in one of the popular data interchange formats. Many of these older computer programs will allow you to save information as ASCII, DIF, SYLK or some similar format. Once the data has been saved in this new format, one can either purchase a utility which will read disks from various microcomputer systems or modem the information from one computer to another. If both computers have a serial port and run some type of terminal program, the data can be sent from the old computer to the Macintosh. This new file will be saved in its original ASCII, DIF or SYLK format on the Macintosh where it can be read by almost all of the newer programs.

Serious problems arise when data cannot be saved as an ASCII or DIF file. One alternative is to literally print the information from one computer the next.

***Gerald Berkowitz** is founder and President of Synergy Data Conversions. Specialists in the conversion of data base and word processing information between non-compatible computer systems. He can be reached at Synergy Data Conversions, 841 Shibley Ave, PO Box 515, Park Ridge, IL 60068-0515. 800/662-6088 or 708/823-1357.*

This is done from database programs by setting up a label printing format. Each field of information must be on a separate line. When this information is printed to the Macintosh, each field of information will be separated by a carriage return. This will force a consistent number of lines per record. The "carriage return" delineated ascii file, which now resides on the Macintosh can be imported into FileMaker Pro or Microsoft Works.

Word processing documents can be printed from one computer to the next, but much of the formatting will be lost. Also the control codes which tell the printer how to interpret bold facing or underlining may cause you to edit much of the document either before or after conversion.

One of the more interesting conversion needs has been caused by the United States Postal Service.

The postal service is now requiring companies which mail large volumes of information to use ZIP+4 and carrier routes. Not only does this speed up the mail delivery and assure accuracy, it also saves the mailer up to 35% per piece mailed.

The postal service offers a free service where by the mailer must send their database to the Postal Service on an IBM diskette or 9 track tape in a very specific fixed field format. This data is matched against the 5 gigabyte National Data Base of Addresses. The mailer's list is updated with ZIP+4 and carrier routes and all spelling errors and addresses are corrected. This is a great service to large mailers, but the United State Postal Service cannot handle Macintosh formatted diskettes.

The only options Macintosh users have is to purchase a CD-ROM drive and a condensed version of the National Database of Addresses, which is available on CD-ROM, or to contact a data conversion service to facilitate the conversion for them.

Many of these conversion services will take the Macintosh data, convert it to the IBM, send it to the postal service and then reconvert it back to the client's original application.

There are many conversion services and computer programs which will help you to convert your data between computers or between computer programs on the same computer. Check the back of the major Macintosh journals for program and service information or with your local Macintosh users group.

VENDOR INFORMATION

Following is information received from our vendors regarding their services/software/equipment sold for use on Apple computers in libraries. If you have had experience with any of these products, we encourage you to write to the *Apple Library Users Group Newsletter* and let the rest of us know your opinion.

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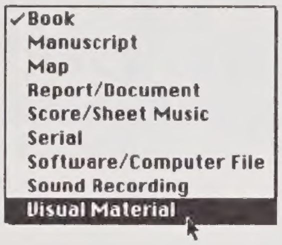

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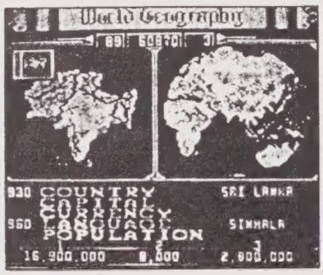

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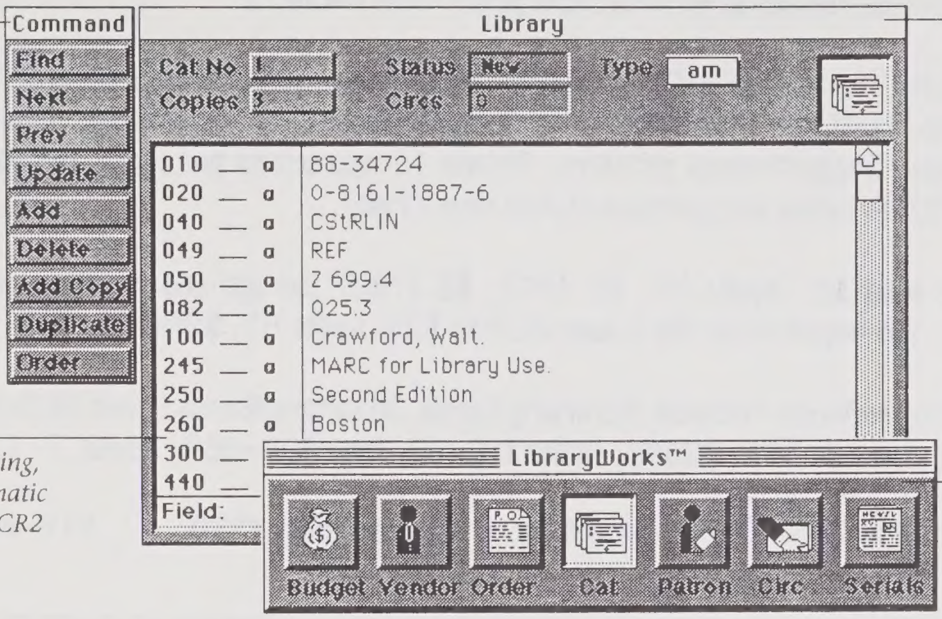

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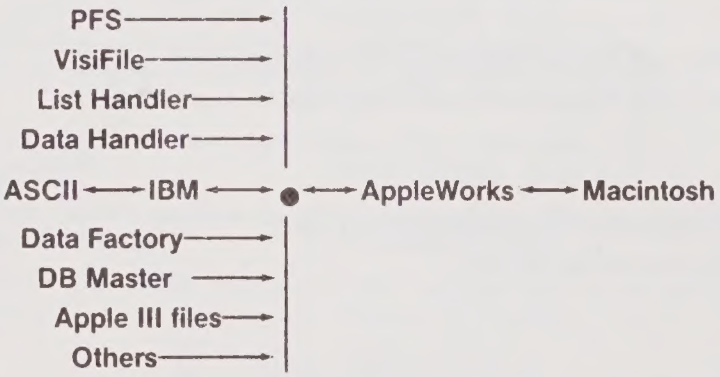

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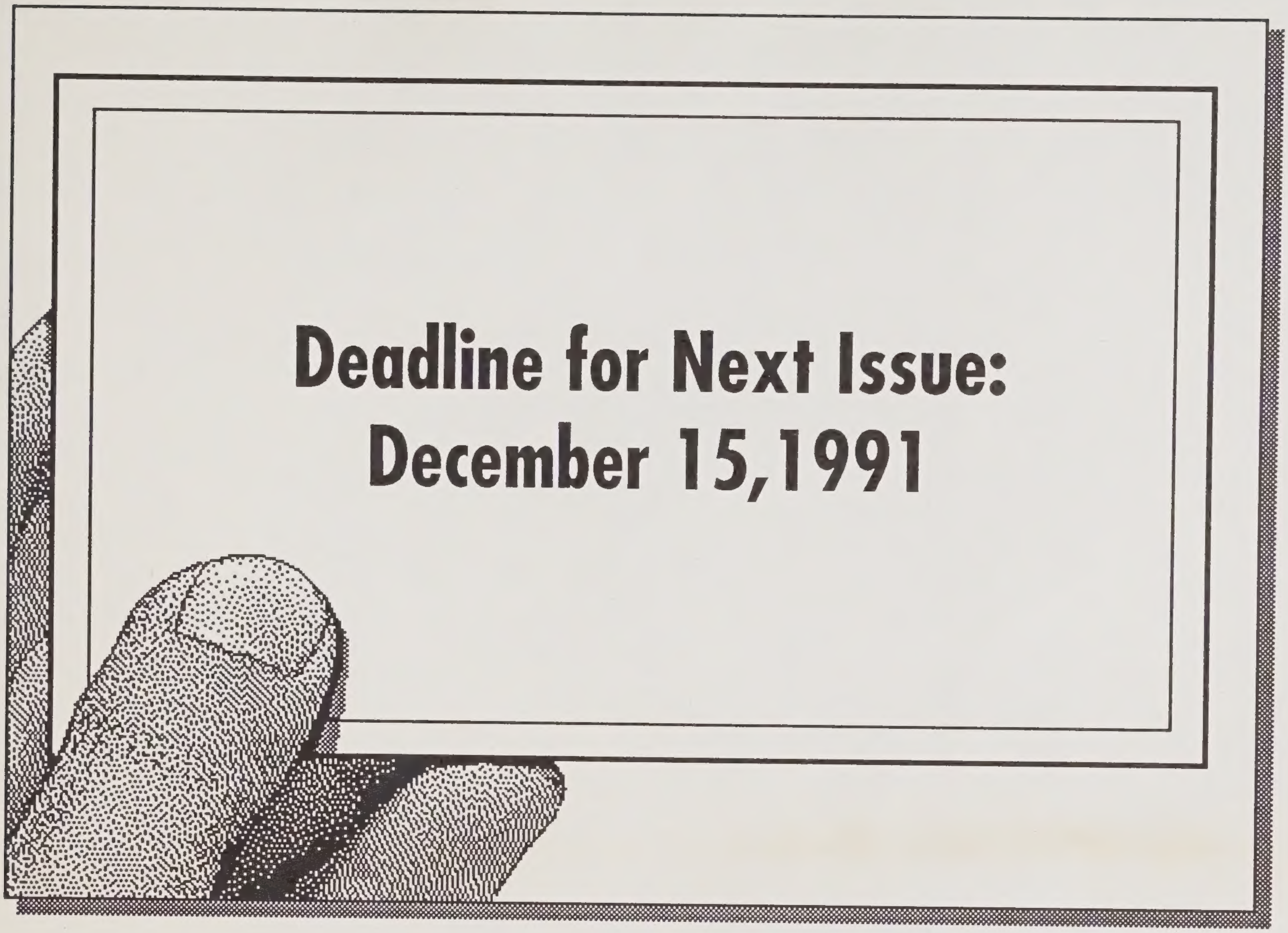

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